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MORTON WILL BE THERE

THE CABINET TO BE REPRESENTED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

At Least Thirty-nine States Will Send Delegates—The Presidential Nomination May Go to Bragg, Palmer, or Bynum—Buckner the Only Man Mentioned for Second Place—Sound-Money Democrats Have a Good Chance to Carry Kentucky.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—Much satisfaction was expressed at the National Democratic Party Headquarters to-day over the fact that the President's Cabinet will be represented at the Indianapolis Convention.

Controller Eckels has secured quarters at the Bates. It is thought that Secretary of Agriculture Morton will attend the convention. He is the only member of the Cabinet who is expected. A letter from Secretary of the Navy Herbert plainly indicates that he is with the sound-money movement, but that he will not be able to attend the convention owing to his absence in Europe.

There is no longer any doubt that Postmaster-General Wilson is also in favor of the movement. The position which his son has taken is said to be a sure sign of the father's inclination. The son is out and out for a third ticket.

The coming of Mr. Eckels and Secretary Morton is thought to be a sign that the President is allied silently with the National Democracy.

In the preparation of the platform Mr. Bynum wrote to a number of men who are authorities on the financial question. Among them was Edward Atkinson of Boston, who has sent back these flattering words:

> My Dear Sir: I cannot conceive of your needing any other head than that from which emanated the admirable declaration on which the National Democratic Party is to be rallied together, but I am glad to contribute my mite, hoping that in the brief inclosed you may find something of value.

The same word comes from the State conventions throughout the country as came from Kentucky yesterday that the conventions are well attended and enthusiastic to a degree. It is but four weeks since the first movement toward the formation of the National Democratic Party organization was started from this city, and yet it is claimed at headquarters that there is a fair organization in thirty-nine States, and that all the States considered pivotal in the campaign are fully organized.

Before leaving for Peoria to-day Mr. Bynum reiterated his statement that the convention unquestionably would nominate a ticket, and would not flirt with any of the old party organizations.

There is not likely to be much of a contest over nominations. Inasmuch as the Eastern States are expected to go for sound money and silver is very strong in the extreme Western States, the candidates probably will be selected from the States of the Middle West and South.

The men most talked of for the head of the ticket are Gen. Bragg, W. D. Bynum, and Senator Palmer of Illinois. At the time of the National Convention meeting Senator Palmer declared absolutely that he could not accept the nomination, but he is said to have since modified his position to some extent.

For Vice President there practically is but one name talked of, that of Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky. Buckner is the idol of the Kentucky Democrats, and is an ideal Kentuckian. It is believed that his name on the ticket would carry the State for the National Democratic ticket and would exert a powerful influence in other Southern States.

The leaders of the National Democratic movement now believe that the Indianapolis ticket will have more influence in the South than in any other section of the country.

NEBRASKA SENDS DELEGATES.

Bryan Can Be Beaten with a Sound Money Democratic Ticket.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—The gold Democrats of Nebraska named a delegation to the Indianapolis Convention last night.

A conference of the State Central Committee and leading Democrats to the number of nearly 100 was held, presided over by Chairman Euclid Martin. Many speeches were made, most of which favored a third ticket and the naming of a State delegation to the National Convention. It was the consensus of opinion that a third ticket in Nebraska is not only necessary to aid in the effort to defeat Bryan, but also to preserve the regular party organization in this State after the issues of the present campaign shall have been decided at the polls.

Every delegate was pledged to vote for a gold-standard candidate for President, but no preference was given as between available men.

J. R. WALSH ON THE OUTLOOK.

Strong Lead for McKinley, According to the Chicago Bank President.

John R. Walsh, President of the Chicago National Bank, is at the Buckingham Hotel, this city, with his family. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Walsh said last night, discussing the political situation, that he was firmly of the opinion that McKinley would have over 300 votes in the Electoral College.

Mr. Walsh said he had advices from all over the West, and the only Western State outside the silver States, that was in doubt was Kansas. Mr. Walsh said that Cook County, Ill., would give McKinley 100,000 majority, and the State of Illinois about 200,000 majority; that Indiana was safe for McKinley by 50,000 to 100,000, and that Missouri was equally safe.

Those best informed in Chicago, said Mr. Walsh, predict that Bryan will have less than 100 Electoral votes.

Expects a Third Ticket.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—Senator Palmer, when asked to-day if it was true that he had recently said at Taylorville that "sound-money Democrats will make a platform only, will name no ticket, and that they are likely to vote for McKinley," replied: "I did not say that. I have no doubt the Indianapolis Convention will make nominations and will adopt a platform asserting sound Democratic principles. I think that is the present purpose, and I do not think it is within the range of probability that any other course will be adopted."

Maryland Democrats Will Act.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—A rallying call was issued to-day by a few well-known Democrats of this city, in which it is asserted that no National ticket yet has been nominated, and calling upon the friends of sound money to meet next Thursday at the Hotel Rennert, with the view of selecting sixteen delegates to represent the gold-standard element of Maryland Democracy at the Indianapolis Convention.

Gold Men Quit.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Herbert P. Bissell, cousin of ex-Postmaster General Bissell and former President of the Cleveland Democracy, has resigned his life membership in the club because it has declared for Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. Mr. Bissell's example will be followed, it is said, by many others.

A RUMORED CONSOLIDATION.

The Western Union and Bell Telephone Said to be Allied.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow regarding Western Union and Bell Telephone:

"We understand upon the best authority that the Western Union Telegraph Company controls at the present moment the American Bell Telephone Company. The importance of such control will at once appear to every one who appreciates how the two have come in competition during recent years. The Western Union dividends had become threatened through the competition of the Bell company and of the Postal Telegraph Company, but it has long been a fully arranged plan for the Western Union to secure control of the telephone company. The two together can probably make it very warm for the Postal Telegraph Company, or the final outcome may be a combination of all three.

"Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has been the largest purchaser of Bell Telephone stock at auction here, but the manner of purchase has been very cleverly concealed. Western Union stock has ruled weak on the New-York Stock Exchange during the past few days, but this weakness is thought to be part of the programme of those conducting this gigantic deal. The combination of these two concerns will mean an almost impregnable monopoly of both the telegraph and telephone business in the same hands."

Western Union stock was made the target for attack in the stock market yesterday. It lost about 3 points. Rumors on which the attack proceeded had no relation to a deal likely to add value to Western Union, but quite the reverse. The supposition at the close of business was that the raider of the stock wished to depress it for the purpose of acquiring a block at a bargain. If the Boston deal had been known, it would doubtless have been regarded by those who suspected the motives for attack as its true explanation. The attack succeeded only because it was strong and persistent, and because the stock lacked support from large holders of it.

The Western Union Company is capitalized at $100,000,000 and the American Bell Telephone Company at about one-half that amount. In 1893 the capital was $17,500,000, and was then increased to $20,000,000. In the following year it was increased to $30,000,000, and the issue of $1,000,000 additional stock was authorized in June, 1895. The stock is quoted at about 200. It has paid large dividends. It will surprise many to learn that the Western Union property at market figures is no more valuable than the Bell property. Western Union, at its closing price yesterday of 73⅝, was worth $73,625,000, while Bell at 200 was worth $100,000,000.

TO ENTERTAIN LI HUNG CHANG.

Plans to Care for the Viceroy in This City and Other Places.

Respecting the visit of the Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, Secretary of War Lamont has made public the following programme:

Earl Li Hung Chang, Special Ambassador from the Emperor of China, will arrive in this city by the steamship St. Louis Friday, Aug. 28. Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, commanding the Department of the East, who has been designated by the President to act as his representative, will meet him on his arrival and escort him with a detachment of the Sixth Regiment, United States Cavalry, to the Waldorf Hotel, where he will remain during his stay in New-York as the guest of the Nation. The State Department will be represented by W. W. Rockhill, First Assistant Secretary of State. Gen. Ruger will attend the Viceroy during his sojourn in this country, and be in charge of all arrangements pertaining to his visit. The President of the United States, who is to be in the city as the guest of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, will receive the Special Ambassador at Mr. Whitney's residence on the day following his arrival, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and possibly other members of the Cabinet being present.

On Sunday a visit will be made to Gen. Grant's tomb at Riverside. Monday will be spent in a trip to the Military Academy at West Point by the United States steamship Dolphin, and a sail under the Brooklyn Bridge and up the East River. On Tuesday the party will be entertained at lunch by representative business men of New-York, and later in the day an opportunity will be given the Chinese residents of the city to meet the Earl by arrangement with the Chinese Consul.

Wednesday will be occupied by a visit to Brooklyn on the invitation of the Mayor of that city, and in the evening the Viceroy will be tendered a review by the Seventh Regiment, in its armory. On Thursday the party will go by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia, where suitable entertainment will be provided, and Friday and Saturday will be spent in Washington, and Sunday at Niagara Falls, where the Viceroy will be met by representatives of the Canadian Government, who will escort him to Vancouver, from which port he will sail for home.

Li's 300 Pieces of Baggage.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Upward of 300 packages, some of them of enormous size, comprising the baggage and effects of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Special Ambassador, have already gone to Southampton for shipment on board the American Line steamer St. Louis for New-York to-morrow.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ARRESTED.

Accused of Smuggling Ammunition into Guatemala for Some One.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—News has reached here of the arrest at Ponte Barrios, Guatemala, of R. F. Caldwell and another American citizen, charged with smuggling munitions of war into the country. Caldwell is engaged by Sylvanus Miller in constructing a railroad from Ponte Barrios into the interior, as is also his companion under arrest.

The contraband goods, it is said, were shipped from Cincinnati over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and thence to Ponte Barrios by the Macheca Line of steamers from this port, concealed in bales of hay. In twelve bales of the last consignment were found 82,000 rounds of cartridges and other ammunition. These shipments of hay have been going on since June, and the Guatemalan authorities say this is the second find they have discovered.

Caldwell says he knows absolutely nothing about the contraband goods, and Mr. Miller asked the Macheca folks to find out who the real shippers were. It is not known for whom the contraband goods were really intended.

Low London Prices for Fruit.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The consignment of California fruit which was sold at the Covent Garden Market to-day fetched poor prices, the fruit being too ripe. There were 4,280 half-cases, and the prices averaged a decline of 1s. a case. The average price obtained for pears was 3s. 3d. to 5s 6d.; for plums, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d., and for peaches, 4s. 6d. to 7s.

BRYAN'S EVENTFUL DAY

HE CAUGHT A FISH AND HAD HIS FIRST TUMBLE OFF A BICYCLE.

The Candidate Confers with Major Hinkley and Rumors of Senator Hill's Adhesion to the Ticket Are Started—Bryan Announced to Make To-night His Most Important Speech Since His Madison Square Garden Utterance.

UPPER RED HOOK, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Bryan and Sewall campaign will be opened in earnest to-morrow at Tivoli, in this county, by Mr. Bryan. With the exception of his Madison Square address, the speech he will deliver, it is said, will be the most important of his utterances since his nomination. For the first time he will deal directly with the issues of the campaign, and probably have something of a spicy nature to say. The meeting has been largely advertised, and a big crowd is expected.

Mr. Bryan's visit to Major James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the New-York State Democratic Committee, will be made on Monday. As to the import of the meeting between Major Hinkley and himself Mr. Bryan is non-communicative, but politicians hereabout are attaching importance to it. There is no doubt that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hinkley will talk over the condition of affairs in the Empire State.

That Mr. Bryan is confident that he will have the backing of the Democratic leaders is shown by his authorized statement this morning with reference to Mr. Croker's indorsement of his candidacy, in which he said that he presumed that nearly all the leaders would fall into line before the end of the campaign.

It is likely that Mr. Bryan will spend Monday night at Winnisook Lodge, in the Catskills, where Major Hinkley is summering, and the two will have every opportunity to discuss the situation in detail. Major Hinkley, while one of the gold leaders at the Chicago Convention, has been non-committal since Mr. Bryan's nomination, and his invitation to the candidate is looked on as positive proof that he will support the ticket.

The significant part of Mr. Bryan's visit to Winnisook Lodge lies in the belief that Major Hinkley is acting for Senator Hill, and the claim is made that it foreshadows the Senator's action at the Buffalo Convention. A rumor was brought here to-day that Senator Hill would attend the Bryan meeting in Albany Tuesday night, where the candidate will make a speech, but it could not be confirmed through Mr. Bryan or any other source.

The fishing fever took possession of Mr. Bryan again to-day, at least Mr. Bryan said so. With Mr. and Mrs. Perrine, their daughter, and some friends, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan drove out to Spring Lake, a couple of miles from Upper Red Hook, to try their luck with the rod. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan rowed off to a secluded part of the lake.

Mrs. Bryan fished, and her husband produced paper and pencil and devoted himself to writing. Neither he nor Mrs. Bryan would say what he was composing, but everybody knew it was his letter of acceptance.

Mrs. Bryan caught a good-sized pickerel and a two-pound bass. That was too much for the candidate. He became so interested that he took a rod himself and managed to get a pickerel. He did no more writing, and, after going ashore, made his first attempt to ride a bicycle, with disastrous results.

The party reached Upper Red Hook at dark, tired and hungry. Mr. Bryan found Congressman William Sulzer, from New-York City, awaiting him. With Mr. Sulzer was Prof. Van Burr Denslow, who formerly occupied the chair of Political Economy at the Chicago University, and is now a writer on economic subjects.

Mr. Sulzer and Prof. Denslow spent half an hour at Mr. Perrine's house with Mr. Bryan. Reticence was Mr. Sulzer's most marked characteristic when he came out. "I can't say a thing about it," said he. "I can't talk; you know if I could talk I would talk."

JONES IS BUSY.

Many Requests for Speeches from Mr. Bryan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The usual confusion incident to "moving in" was observable at Democratic National headquarters in the Auditorium annex this afternoon.

Chairman Jones was busy all day receiving visitors from outside Chicago, most of whom wanted to get Mr. Bryan to speak in their States. Home talent was freely offered. But the Senator would make no definite promises or fix dates until the nominee should arrive in Chicago Sept. 4.

The Minnesota delegation wanted to exchange Mr. Lind, the fusion nominee for Governor, and Congressman Towne for a few Bryan speeches in Minnesota cities.

Senator Roach of North Dakota told the Arkansas Senator that North Dakota farmers had a light crop and no money, but they would vote for free silver by a large majority in November.

National Committeeman Dwyer of California said the reports he had been receiving from California during his absence in the East relieved him of any doubt that his State would cast its Electoral vote for Bryan.

Senator Jones said Major Towle probably would be appointed Chairman of the Campaign Committee. He also announced that Messrs. Campau, Johnson, Gahan, Walsh, and himself would manage the campaign from the Chicago headquarters, and Messrs. McLean, Howell, and Smalley from the Washington headquarters.

Dan McConville of Ohio, who will have charge of the speakers' bureau, will arrive to-morrow to begin work.

Senator Hill Non-Committal.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—Senator Hill refuses to discuss the published statement of Elliott F. Danforth that he (Hill) is about to declare for Bryan and Sewall.

Fifty Lives at Hazard in a Collision.

SEATTLE, Aug. 21.—The steamer Flyer, which plies between Seattle and Tacoma, and the freight and passenger steamer Utopia were in collision yesterday. The Flyer was bound from Tacoma to Seattle, and was crossing the bow of a steamship en route to Tacoma when the Utopia struck her with terrific force on the starboard side, leaving a great hole amidships just above the water line. The passengers and crew of the Flyer were transferred to the Utopia, and the Flyer was towed to Tacoma with four or five feet of water in her hold. The Utopia was going at half speed or she would have sunk the Flyer with all on board. She had fifty passengers.

Report of a Large Oil Purchase.

A report reached Wall Street from Chicago yesterday that John and Michael Cudahy had bought out the Northern Indiana Oil Company, in Wells and Adams Counties, Ind., and intended to run a pipe line to Chicago, 170 miles. It was said they would invest in the entire plant $1,500,000, and expected to have it in operation before cold weather. The report was news at the Standard Oil Company's offices, where no one seemed at all concerned over it.

SIR DAVID MACPHERSON DEAD.

Steamship Labrador Signals that He Expired at Sea Sunday.

QUEBEC, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Rimouski received here to-day states that the steamship Labrador, from Liverpool for Montreal, which passed that point to-day, signaled that Sir David MacPherson of Toronto, a member of the Dominon Senate and one of the best-known men in Canada, who was a passenger on board the Labrador, died last Sunday.

Sir David was on his way home from a trip to Europe which he had taken for the benefit of his health. The Labrador is due here to-night.

Sir David Lewis MacPherson, K. C. M. G., was born in Scotland Sept. 12, 1818, and came to Canada in 1835. Soon after his arrival he entered upon a commercial career, and within a few years became one of the most prominent business men in Canada. He took great interest in public questions, and in 1864 was elected a member of the old Canadian Parliament.

In 1867, when a confederation of the provinces was effected, he was called to the Senate, where he remained until his death.

Sir David held the position of Minister of Interior in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet from 1883 to 1885. He was knighted in 1884. He had not taken an active part in political or commercial affairs for some years, owing to feeble health. His wife, who was a daughter of the late William Nelsen of Montreal, died in Italy a year or two ago.

One of the daughters is the wife of G. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario.

TOOK $2,000 UNDER A MAN'S EYES.

Branch Bank Coolly Robbed in Daylight of All Its Bills.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21.—The stock yards branch of the American National Bank, which is situated on the second floor of the Live Stock Exchange, was robbed of $2,000 in cash this morning.

The money taken was all in bills, and $200 in silver in the same drawer was left undisturbed. Cashier Boswell, who has charge of the bank, secured $2,200 from the main institution this morning, and, going to the Exchange building, placed the money in the drawer under the counter, as is his custom.

Having a letter to deliver on the floor, he went down stairs a moment, leaving the door of the banking room open. A commission firm occupies a room directly opposite, and one of the commission men sat facing the open door. He indistinctly remembers some one entering the banking room, but paid no attention to him.

Cashier Boswell, when he returned, found the drawer open, a jimmy having been used, the bills all taken, and marks of nails in the shoes of the thief where he jumped on the counter in making his escape. There were hundreds of men on the floor below when the robbery occurred, but the hallways on the second floor were practically deserted.

RAINES LAW MEASURES BEE LINES.

Attorney General Hancock's View of the 200-Foot Clause.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The Raines liquor-tax law provided that no saloon should, after it went into effect, be situated within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse. This provision of the law raised a question as to how the measurement between such saloon and church or schoolhouse shall be had, and the matter has been taken to the courts.

The question is, Should the measurement be taken along an air line or by the route most practicable in reaching one place from another? One Supreme Court Justice has held to the former opinion, while another holds to the latter view.

The State Excise Department has been called upon to determine the question, and Attorney General Hancock was asked for an opinion. While not writing an opinion upon the question, the Attorney General states that it appears clear to him that a bee, or air, line is the proper measurement to take.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TROLLEY CAR

Some Miscreant's Malicious Work Nearly Causes an Accident.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 21.—What appears to have been a deliberate attempt to wreck a trolley car was made last night near Fisher's Corner, a short distance from this city. A car from South River was approaching a bend at that point, when the motorman saw something on the rails ahead of him.

He stopped his car and found a piece of iron rail placed in such a position that had the car struck it it would have been derailed. It is thought some malicious person placed the rail where it was found.

Had the car from this city reached the point first, it must have been derailed, as the motorman could not have seen the rail until on top of it, as it was just around the bend, which would have shut off his view.

A Little Girl Perishes in a Fire.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 21.—The Windsor Hotel, at Tupper Lake, owned by Fred Laduke, was burned Wednesday night, and Mabel, the seven-year-old daughter of John Baker of Potsdam, lost her life. The little girl was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Laduke. She had been rescued from the building, but rushed back to save some of her dresses and undoubtedly was smothered. The body was found in the ruins.

Terrell's Resignation Improbable.

FORT WORTH, Aug. 21.—A report has gained currency here that A. W. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, either had resigned, or would tender his resignation soon. Capt. J. Terrell, the Minister's brother, says that he does not believe the rumor. If his brother has resigned, or intended to resign, he has not been informed.

Secretary Carlisle Down Town.

Secretary Carlisle visited the financial district yesterday. He called at the Sub-Treasury and Custom House, and met several bankers. He said his visit had no official significance, and that, while naturally he talked of the financial situation with bankers, that happened as an incident of the visit rather than by design.

Died from His Injuries.

August Eggers, the florist of 112 Bowery, New-York, who was injured by being dashed against a trolley pole while trying to board a trolley car of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford line in Hoboken last Tuesday, died at St. Mary's Hospital yesterday. No hope was entertained of his recovery from the first.

Mr. Roosevelt Leaves for His Ranch.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board started for Chicago yesterday on his way to his ranch at Medora, N. D., where he is to take three weeks' recreation. He was unaccompanied, but is to join some friends at Chicago.

CORDAGE OFFICERS SUED

ACTION AGAINST THE MANAGERS BY RECEIVER YOUNG.

Allegations Charge Breach of Trust and Misconduct—Among Those Mentioned as Defendants Are Messrs. James M. Waterbury, Caleb P. Marsh, Chauncey Marshall, and Frank T. Wall—What Is Set Forth by the Complainant.

Edward F. C. Young, as receiver of the National Cordage Company, has begun suit in the United States Circuit Court against James M. Waterbury, Caleb P. Marsh, Chauncey Marshall, Frank T. Wall, Elisha M. Fulton, and Willard P. Whitlock, alleging breach of trust and misconduct on the part of the defendants as officers and Directors of the company, and asking that they be made to account for their management of its affairs.

The bill of complaint recites: That the National Cordage Company became a duly organized corporation, under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, on July 20, 1887, its objects being to manufacture and sell cordage and binder twine and other similar commodities.

The defendants, with Michael W. Wall, Daniel B. Whitlock, and John A. Tucker, (deceased,) became the owners of nearly all the capital stock of the company and caused themselves to be elected officers and Directors thereof. The capital stock of the company, as limited by the certificate of incorporation, was $2,500,000, and the company was to commence business with $1,000,000.

The defendants were owners of various mills for the manufacture of cordage, &c., and on or about Aug. 1, 1887, they caused leases for the term of ninety-nine years of the several mills to be executed to the National Cordage Company. Sub-leases were then given to the respective owners of the mills, it being provided that the mills should be used solely for the manufacture of twine and cordage for the cordage company. The amount of product and its price was to be fixed by the cordage company.

The defendants, says the complaint, utterly failed to perform their duties as officers and Directors of the various institutions combined under the title of the National Cordage Company, and were guilty of breaches of trust. For the purpose of increasing the capital stock, and in order to sell it in the market, the complaint alleges, the defendants caused the preparation of fictitious and fraudulent statements regarding the assets of the company.

A committee, composed of the defendants, made a report, say the papers, to the effect that the value of the profits and surplus assets of the company amounted to $18,600,000, and that the capital stock should be increased to $15,000,000. The defendants, continues the complaint, did increase the stock of the company by the addition of 85,000 shares of common stock and 50,000 shares of preferred stock, and this, it is alleged in the complaint, was a fraud on the purchasers of the stock as well as on the creditors of the National Cordage Company.

The bill of complaint further alleges that the defendants divided large sums of money among themselves from the proceeds of the sale of stock, the unlawful division being in excess of $4,000,000, and being fraudulently alleged to be in payment for properties and mills to be transferred to the National Cordage Company.

Receiver Young also asserts that the defendants, in 1890 and 1891, speculated with the company's funds in hemp and other materials and lost about $5,000,000, and he charges Willard P. Whitlock and Elisha M. Fulton with having wrongfully converted certain insurance moneys, the property of the National Cordage Company, to their own use.

The defendants, he says, caused dividends to be paid when the receipts did not warrant it, and by reason of all these acts on the part of the defendants "the entire capital and a large portion of the property and effects of said National Cordage Company were rendered worthless," the funds pledged to creditors disappeared, and the corporation became insolvent.

Receiver Young asks that a decree be rendered against each of the defendants for an amount equal to the injury occasioned to the trust administered by them by reason of the wrongful acts alleged.

FIVE NEGROES FIERCELY BEATEN.

One Man Shot, Then Beaten and Kicked to Death by Masked Men.

WACO, Texas, Aug. 21.—A mob of twenty-five whites entered the house of five negro cotton pickers at Hillside Wednesday night. They shot Anderson Vaughn because he was slow in responding to their command of "Hands up!"

He and his companions were taken out, and Vaughn, who fell upon the ground, was beaten and kicked, dying in a short time. His companions were beaten in a frightful manner. They made their way here yesterday morning, and officers were sent to the scene. The members of the mob were masked.

It is said that numerous thefts occurred in the neighborhood, and the negroes were accused of them. This is supposed to have been the cause of the mob's action.

Fishermen's Rights to be Protected.

HALIFAX, Aug. 21.—It is understood that the United States Government will take up the case of the Gloucester fishing schooner Frederick Gsering, Jr., recently confiscated by order of the Vice Admiralty Court here, and make a claim against the Canadian Government, through the British Government, for the value of the vessel, and the expenses incurred by the seizure and subsequent court proceedings. The claim will be based on the ground that the schooner having caught and pursed her fish before drifting inside the three-mile limit there was no violation of treaty.

Why Mr. Cleveland Did Not Fish.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 21.—The engineer of the President's launch having been called away temporarily on account of the serious illness of his wife, the President was unable to take his usual fishing trip to-day. The Misses Cleveland attended a children's lawn party at Marion to-day.

Revolutionary and Indian Relics.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 21.—Relics of every description from the Revolutionary War and a number of Indian relics were unearthed this afternoon at Gloucester Lake, near here, by workmen on an excavation.

Director Preston's Purpose.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Mr. Preston, Director of the Mint, has gone to Philadelphia. He is endeavoring to increase the monthly coinage of gold and silver at all the mints.

RICH BEQUEST OF WORKS OF ART.

The Wales Paintings, Books, and $30,000 Go to Boston Museum.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The will of the late George W. Wales provides that after the death of his widow the Museum of Fine Arts shall receive $30,000, also his collection of pottery and glass, his books on pottery, engraving, glass making, lace, painting, architecture, and fine arts in general.

The museum will also receive his two paintings by Marinari of "Psyche and Apollo" and "Daphne," a painting by Silliverti of "The Marriage of Tobias and Sara," a painting by Calvert of "Eternity," a painting by Page of "Ceres," five paintings of the "Madonna and Child," and two paintings of the "Holy Family."

The Redwood Library of Newport, R. I., will receive two busts of Italian poets.

PRAIRIE FIRE WREAKS RUIN.

Great Tracts of Farm Land and Timber Devastated by the Flames.

DENISON, Texas, Aug. 21.—Destructive prairie fires are raging in the Chickasaw Nation. Dwellings, fences, and hay have been destroyed aggregating a loss of thousands of dollars.

The creek bottoms are lined with hundreds of immigrant wagons that dare not travel. There is no water, and the fire has full sway on Rock Creek.

The fire got into the timber, burning a number of houses, and in some instances cattle were suffocated by the smoke. The fire has also got into the mountain timber, and it is sweeping everything before it.

WALTER DAMROSCH IN A RUNAWAY.

Thrown from a Carriage with His Wife and Mrs. Beale.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Truxtun Beale, and another lady, while on the way to the village improvement concert where Mr. Damrosch was to play this morning, were thrown from their carriage by the horses running away.

The carriage collided with three grocery teams, and the inmates were thrown beneath the upturned team. All except the driver were extricated unharmed.

The driver was badly cut.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE A SULTAN.

Elder Brother of the Potentate of Morocco Seeks the Throne.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to The Central News from Tangier says that a plot has been discovered at Marrasch aiming at the dethronement of the Sultan of Morocco, Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, in favor of his elder brother, Mulay Mahomet.

Four provincial Governors have been murdered by the plotters.

Wholesale arrests have been made in connection with the conspiracy, and a general state of terror prevails among the inhabitants.

THE WEATHER.

Predictions for to-day are for increasing cloudiness, with light showers and southeasterly winds.

The barometer has fallen, except at Central and Northern Rocky Mountain sections. An extended area of low pressure covered the region from Texas northeastward to the lake region last night, but the barometer was lowest north of Minnesota and highest east of New-England.

The temperature was warmer in the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and cooler at Rocky Mountain station.

The temperature remained stationary generally yesterday over the regions east of the Mississippi. Light showers were reported from northern States, from Tennessee, and the Lower Mississippi Valley. The weather continued fair in the South Atlantic States, except in Florida.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	63	62	66
6 A. M.	59	61	64
9 A. M.	67	65	70
12 M.	72	67	72
4 P. M.	73	68	75
6 P. M.	70	68	72
9 P. M.	71	68	72
12 P. M.	71	67	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70½
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1895	69
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 2.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—A wonderful gold strike has been made at Cedar Hollow, Mont., and hundreds of prospectors are rushing to the new district. The strike is the richest ever made in the State. The surface ore has yielded from $400 to $500 per ton. As the locators have only been at work since July 1, it is yet to be seen whether it comes from a true vein or a deposit in the lime formation. The ore is guarded by men with rifles, and no such excitement has been known since early placer days.

—Dallas Bruce, a white citizen of Caroline County, Va., disappeared at the Confederate reunion in Richmond, July 1, with $400 on his person. He was separated from his wife, and had been living with a colored woman. His body has been found in pickle barrels at the negro woman's house. It had been cut to pieces, and a piece put in each of several barrels, and pickles put on the top, and strong brine thrown over the whole. The body was clearly identified.

—Harry N. Wing, bookkeeper for the State Savings Bank, at Butte, Montana, was arrested Thursday night on the charge of embezzling $5,400 from the bank. His shortage covers a period of two years, and the amounts taken were from $25 to $300 at a time. Wing has confessed. It is alleged that eight years ago he was also short in his accounts with a Minneapolis bank which employed him.

—The conference of the Society of Friends at Swarthmore, near Philadelphia, yesterday, listened to a paper by Dr. Charles De Garmo, President of Swarthmore College, on "Influence of Higher Education upon the Religious Society of Friends." Other papers were read by Mary E. Speakman, Elizabeth Powell Bond, and Robert M. Janney.

—The Society of American Florists, at Cleveland, has elected the following officers: President—Adam Graham, Cleveland; Vice President—J. Macrea, Providence, R. I.; Secretary—William J. Stewart, Boston; Treasurer—H. B. Beatty, Oil City. The flower show has attracted an attendance of 10,000.

—The boiler of the steamer Manitou, on Clark's Lake, Michigan, exploded Thursday evening, while carrying over 100 passengers. Engineer Hinckley, Mrs. Jewell of Parma, and Robert Tawse of Owosso were badly scalded. A number of passengers jumped into the lake and were rescued.

—Ray Sewell was shot and killed at Sturgis, S. D., Thursday, by Fred Willard. Sewell was under indictment for cattle stealing, and broke jail. Willard killed him in an attempt to recapture him. The Coroner's jury exonerated Willard.

—A head-on collision occurred Thursday evening on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad, near Fowlersville, Mich., between passenger trains. Both engines were ditched and one fireman seriously injured. Several cars were derailed.

—Fred Graef, a Cincinnati saloon keeper, in a fit of insanity shot his wife and then fired a bullet through his own brain yesterday. The woman is in a critical condition.

—George Anderson, a wife murderer, was hanged in the Macon, Mo., Jail yesterday. He was self-possessed, and marched upon the scaffold with a firm tread.

—George Sanborn and John Abot were fined $20 each for shooting reed birds at Hackensack yesterday.

WALKER B. ADAMS DEAD

ONE OF THE BURGLARS WHO SHOT HIM LIKELY TO DIE.

The Two Wounded Men in the Lock-up at Mount Kisco Identified as Peter James and John Byrnes of Oak Street in This City—Rumors of Lynching Make Sheriff Johnson Uneasy—Man in Brooklyn Hospital One of the Burglars.

BEDFORD STATION, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Walker B. Adams, the senior partner of Adams & Son, who was shot in the forehead by one of the burglars during the encounter on Thursday morning, after lying just twenty-four hours insensible in his home, died at 1 o'clock this morning.

During all that time he only opened his eyes once for a moment and then closed them. He did not speak a word after he was found after the firing. It has been arranged to have the funeral at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon from the Methodist Church in Bedford Station, of which the Rev. J. J. Dean is the pastor. The interment will be in the Little Union Cemetery, in the family plot.

The two wounded burglars in the Mount Kisco lock-up, according to Dr. Charles F. Chapman, the attending physician, spent as comfortable a night as could be expected of men with bullet holes in their bodies. The slim young man who had been called "Pete" and "Will," who has his right lung pierced by a bullet, and who was thought to be the worse wounded of the two, was much improved to-day, and could talk with a stronger voice than he could command yesterday afternoon. He is fully conscious, and says he feels better. He stoutly refuses to give his name to anybody, unless he may have done so to the priest to whom he made his confession yesterday afternoon. His real name is Peter James of 15 Oak Street, New-York City.

The "big man," so called in distinction from his companion, was, on the contrary, worse this morning. Dr. Chapman says that peritonitis has set in, and it is only a question of time and vitality until death will ensue. The "big man's" name is John Byrnes, and he, like his companion, lives at 15 Oak Street, New-York. Byrnes is conscious all the time, but lies quietly on his mattress waiting for death.

Both men have had their clothing undisturbed. Even their shoes have been kept on. The ventilation of the lock-up is bad and the atmosphere vile. This is particularly noticeable to those who enter the place from the open air.

The first train up from the city this morning brought two young women, dressed in black, who said they were relatives of the men and wished to see them. They were allowed to have a long talk with the men. They represented that one of them was the wife of Byrnes and the other a sister-in-law of James, the slim man. They refused to tell their names, but one called the other Julia.

James was also heard to say to one of the women to tell "Harry" to sell the two stores in Brooklyn and all the tools for as much as he could get. "Harry's" last name was not used in the conversation. The same man also said he had been led into the scrape by the others. He claimed he did not want to come here. They held out to him, he said, the prospect of a rich haul, so he came, although it was against his first inclination. He remarked he was sorry he came. He spoke as though he had a premonition of what was to occur. He firmly refused to tell his name. He said his family was respectable, and he did not want his name printed in the newspapers.

On an early train also arrived Sheriff Addison Johnson of Westchester County, accompanied by Detectives McManus and Valsley of the New-York Central Office, who came up to see if they could identify the two burglars. The detectives had a good look at the prisoners and had a long talk with them. They also had a talk with the two women. The detectives would not disclose what they had discovered, but intimated that they did not know the men. It was generally believed that they did, and that they gave out that they did not know them so that they might not alarm the burglar who escaped unhurt and the one who was wounded and got away.

The two women took the 1:40 train from Bedford Station for New-York. Sheriff Johnson took the same train. Before going he visited the telegraph office, and the result was seen when the train reached White Plains. Coroner Charles E. Birch was waiting at the station and arrested the two women as accessories to the crime and locked them up in the county jail. The women were taken by surprise and protested vigorously against being taken into custody. Before locking them up the Coroner obtained the following affidavits from them, in which they disclose the true names, homes, and business of the two men they had visited in the lock-up at Mount Kisco. The first affidavit

sent with me when I was arrested was a New-York detective. The first I heard that Katie McCarty was married was last night. I met John Byrnes and Peter James and Katie at Mrs. James's house Sunday a week ago.

SARAH ROM.

Sworn before me this 21st day of August, 1896.
CHARLES E. BIRCH, Coroner.

About noontime to-day another revolver, which makes the fourth, was discovered by a young man about 1,000 feet west of the Adams store, across a meadow and near a stone wall, where one of the burglars was found yesterday morning. The man found near where the revolver was found to-day was Peter James. It was fully loaded, and this would go toward corroborating James's story that he did not fire a revolver that night. The ground in the vicinity shows where he crawled and dragged himself along close to the little brook which flows through the meadow.

William Adams, the son of Walker B. Adams, who did the shooting with the rifle which brought down the two burglars, said this morning that there was not a single cent in the store when the burglars tried to enter it.

The store was closed to-day and a notice announcing the death of the senior partner was posted on the door. The Post Office was, however, kept open.

A good many persons believe these burglars have been a month time or another engaged on the big reformatory building, which is nearing completion, about a mile from here, and that they got the idea while here of robbing the store, knowing a big general business was done there every day and that the bank was at a considerable distance. There are a great many men employed from time to time about the new building, and most of them come from New-York.

The theory is now advanced that the bullet that struck Williams Adams on the buckle of his vest and then on his trousers' button in the back was the same one that wounded the man he had in custody, and that it was fired by the fourth man, who escaped without being seen. It is thought now that James and Byrnes were trying to clear from the rear when surprised by the elder Adams. The man who is in the Brooklyn Hospital is the one who was first captured by William Adams, as he approached the store from the west side. When first seen by Adams the man was some distance below the store. It is thought the fourth man was stationed east of the store to watch the roadway in that direction.

William Adams, who has had time to remember things more clearly than he did yesterday, says that from the time the shots were fired at the rear of the store, where his father had gone, he never turned his back in that direction. He was facing the point where James and Byrnes were all the time, and until he turned his prisoner over to the blacksmith he and the man were on a line. Therefore the shot must have come from up the road. The fourth man is supposed to have escaped toward the Connecticut State line, and he could have done this without passing into view as he had simply to go along the brook, always away from the store and out of the fight.

Coroner Charles E. Birch of White Plains arrived here at 5 o'clock with Deputy Sheriff John Verplank, who made arrangements for holding an inquest over the body of Walker B. Adams. The jury was empaneled and viewed the body. The inquest was then adjourned until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when testimony will be taken.

Justice Crane of Mount Kisco this afternoon swore in a number of special deputy Sheriffs to guard the lockup to-night to protect the prisoners from a possible attempt at lynching. The Justice learned this afternoon that such a plan was under way and being arranged for by some of the young men of Bedford and Mount Kisco. Many of them had declared that if Mr. Adams died they would hang the murderers. Every precaution is being taken to guard against such a proceeding.

There were parties of men in Bedford and Mount Kisco last night waiting for news of Mr. Adams's death, with the avowed intention of hanging the murderers as soon as news of his death reached them. As he was alive at midnight the Bedford men dismissed and sent word to those at Mount Kisco to do the same. This shows that the temper of the people and the feeling which brought the lynching parties together last night have not cooled as yet. It is impossible to remove the men from the lock-up to the jail, as the doctor says that neither would survive the trip to White Plains. Sheriff Johnson is very anxious to get the men out of Mount Kisco and into the county jail at White Plains, and is greatly worried over the impossibility of moving them.

William Adams is greatly shocked by the affair. He says he knows the law and his neighbors will uphold him in what he did, but that he does not like the responsibility of having killed a man. When the war talk broke out Byrnes would die he expressed a hope that both would recover.

IS A NOTED BURGLAR.

The Wounded Man in Brooklyn One of the Bedford Robbers.

The man who is suffering at the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn has been positively identified as one of the men who took part in the attempted robbery and the shooting at Bedford Station, N. Y., early Thursday morning. The identification was made yesterday afternoon by Benjamin A. Schenck, the village blacksmith, who had charge of the man for a short time and who had a good opportunity of looking at him.

Not only has the man been identified as being one of the thieves, but he has also been recognized as being Charles Jenkins, alias John Clare, alias Gilmore, one of the noted bank burglars of this country, whose picture is No. 21 in Superintendent Byrnes's book.

As told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday morning, the man called at the Long Island College Hospital on Thursday night at about 9 o'clock and asked to have his arm attended to, saying that it had been accidentally injured while he was examining a revolver at Long Branch on Thursday morning. The physician who examined the arm found that the injury was severe, and doubted the man's statement, and as he had told conflicting stories, the police were notified and Deputy Superintendent Mackellar at once started an investigation into his antecedents.

Deputy Superintendent Mackellar felt so certain that the man was one of the Bedford Station thieves that he telegraphed to that place and asked some one to come to Brooklyn and identify the man.

The result of this telegram was that Sheriff Johnson of Westchester County and Benjamin A. Schenck, the village blacksmith, accompanied by Detectives Vallely, McManus, and McCauley, called at the hospital yesterday afternoon, and Schenck, after taking a good look at the man, said that he was the person whom he held for a short time on Thursday morning.

William Adams had the man in custody when Schenck arrived, and he asked Schenck to hold him until he went to look after his father. At the same time John Reynolds appeared on the scene and aided Schenck in watching the man. In a short time Adams found his father lying on the track and shouted out. This alarmed Schenck and Reynolds and they left the man to go to Adams's aid. When they came back the burglar was gone. How he got to Brooklyn and went to the hospital is not known, as he refused to give any particulars regarding himself, and it was a hard job to get him to open his eyes when Schenck called at the hospital to identify him.

The hospital authorities and the police state that the man in the hospital has more genuine pluck and nerve than any person they ever came in contact with. The house surgeon at the hospital was compelled to cut the sleeve from the man's arm in order to dress the wound, as the blood had congealed and adhered to the coat, and it was difficult to take the coat off without tearing off the skin of the arm. The shattered bone was removed yesterday, but the surgeon thinks that the arm will have to be amputated.

While the New-York detectives and the village blacksmith were identifying Jenkins Deputy Superintendent Mackellar and Detective Roche were hunting up his pedigree. They ascertained that three men had an establishment at 112 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, where they sold and repaired bicycles. They had several men in their employ and were doing a large business, and also stored machines for the owners during the Summer. The business card of this concern was as follows:

"Peter James & Co., bicycles, bicycle sundries, high-grade bicycles built to order. All kinds of bicycle repairing done. No. 112 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Peter James, John Jenkins."

It was the general belief among the employes at the stores on Atlantic Avenue that Charles Jenkins, as he was known, was the moneyed man of the concern.

The three men frequently left the store for a day or two at a time. They were last seen there on Wednesday morning, but neither has been at the store since. They formerly lived in Brooklyn, but recently moved to this city. Charles Jenkins had not been engaged in the business long. He was a new-comer.

It has been ascertained that he was only recently released from Sing Sing Prison, where he served a term of four years for carrying burglar's tools in this city. He had been arrested by Detectives O'Brien and McCauley on Oct. 7, 1892, at Second Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, this city. At that time he lived at 235 East Thirty-ninth Street, and in his room were found burglar's tools and a patented mail pouch. He was sentenced to a term of four years' imprisonment on this charge.

Charles Jenkins, as he was known in Brooklyn, is John Clare, alias Gilmore, one of the best-known bank burglars of this country. He is a photographer by trade, and was associated in crime with Ike Marsh and his brother. He was arrested on Nov. 4, 1895, for the murder of Henry B. Grove on Oct. 17, 1865, in Baltimore, Md., and was tried and convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the crime, but the court gave him a new trial, which resulted in his acquittal.

He was instrumental in the attempt to rob the New-York County Bank, at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, this city, on June 27, 1874. He had secured possession of the basement adjoining the bank and began boring through the brick walls by means of a steam engine. He had begun work on the safe when the police arrested his comrades, William Morgan, James Simpson, and Charles Sanborn. Clare, or Jenkins, escaped at the time, but the rest of the gang were convicted and were sent to prison. He was arrested in March, 1876, and was sent to prison for four years and six months.

Jenkins was arrested in 1884 for robbing the bank at Tarrabee, Iowa, and was sentenced to the Anamosa prison for a term of twenty-two years. While in prison he invented a patented mail pouch and also a lock for prison purposes, which locked all the cells at the same time and which is now in use in prisons throughout the country.

On account of this lock he secured his pardon early in 1892. His parents, it is said, are respectable and his father was a Union soldier during the civil war.

The police think that the store on Henry Street, near Atlantic Avenue, where the bicycles were repaired, and where there was some costly machinery, was used on the quiet for the manufacture of burglar's tools.

In this locality the neighbors speak highly of Peter James, and they said he had been in business in the Henry Street store for about a year and a half. When Charles Jenkins put in an appearance, about three months ago, they opened the Atlantic Avenue store and had last night about twenty bicycles on exhibition. There were at least ten machines in the Henry Street store undergoing repairs.

Deputy Superintendent Mackellar said that he understood that the three men were married. He hopes to-day to obtain evidence connecting the three men with other burglaries that have taken place in Brooklyn.

LURED FROM HIS HOME BY A MEDIUM

Mrs. Lederle Wants the Police of Jersey City to Find Her Husband.

Mrs. Theodore Lederle of 221 East Twenty-third Street informed the police of Jersey City on Thursday that her husband had been missing since last May.

Mrs. Lederle, when seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night, said that her husband was partially demented. He had been employed as night watchman in different down-town buildings, but never kept a place for any length of time. Last May she and her husband were living at 218 West Twenty-second Street, where Mrs. Lederle was janitress. Her husband at this time fell into the hands of a medium, and it is to him that Mrs. Lederle lays all her troubles. She says that this man knew that her husband had a small sum of money at a savings bank, and she thinks he worked on her husband's feelings and obtained the money.

Lederle left the house at 218 West Twenty-second Street one afternoon last May, saying that he was going down town to get his week's salary, and that was the last that Mrs. Lederle saw of him. Since then Mrs. Lederle has at different times heard reports that her husband had been seen about town, once as a tramp in Central Park, and then again on Twenty-second Street, without coat or hat, during a rainstorm.

The latest report that reached Mrs. Lederle was that her husband had been seen in Jersey City; hence the information given to the Jersey City police.

Mr. S. and Mrs. Lederle are natives of Bavaria and came to this country twenty-one years ago. They have no children.

VIEWED THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

What Miss Mary Proctor Says of the Sight from the Ohio.

A communication has been received in this city from Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of Prof. R. A. Proctor, the celebrated English astronomer, she having sailed from this port June 27 on board the American Line steamship Ohio for the purpose of obtaining a view of the total eclipse of the sun. The ship was bound on a yachting cruise to Russia, Norway, and "the Land of the Midnight Sun." The communication reads:

STEAMSHIP OHIO.
TRONDHJEM, NORWAY, Aug. 10, 1896.

The passengers on board the steamship Ohio of the American Line had a splendid view of the total eclipse of the sun, which occurred on the morning of Aug. 9. The sky was cloudless and the atmosphere clear, so that we had a perfect view of the sun's corona and prominences. The planets Jupiter, Mercury, and Venus were plainly to be seen during the totality, and also many well-known constellations.

The temperature fell 2°, from 53° to 51°, during the totality, and a perceptible chill was felt at the time. The eclipse was viewed from a most favorable position, northwest of the island of Iust, on the west coast of Norway, latitude 68°57 north, longitude 13.30 east. The data of the eclipse are as follows:

Days.	H.	M.	S.	
Aug. 8	14	58	22	First contact
Aug. 8	15	55	25	Total obscuration began
Aug. 8	15	57	06	Total obscuration ended
Aug. 8	16	50	03	Last contact

Duration of totality, 1 minute 35 seconds.

MARY PROCTOR.

LA BOURGOGNE NOT TO BLAME.

The French Court Makes a Decision on the Allan Sinking.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 21.—A decision was rendered to-day by the Commercial Maritime Court in the matter of the collision, Feb. 29 last, between the General Transatlantic Line steamer La Bourgogne and the Allan Line steamer Allsa, which resulted in the sinking of the latter vessel. The court holds that the Captain of La Bourgogne was not to blame for the collision, which was entirely a "peril of the sea."

Both vessels were outward bound from New-York at the time of the accident, La Bourgogne for Havre and the Allsa for West Indian ports. A heavy fog had caused the Allsa to come to anchor in the lower bay of New-York, and while she was thus riding La Bourgogne ran into her. The Allsa began to make water rapidly, and her cable was slipped, and her Captain attempted to beach her at Fort Hamilton. She went down before the beach could be reached, part of her masts and smokestack showing above the water. No lives were lost, the passengers and crew taking refuge in the rigging, from which they were subsequently removed by a passing vessel.

Grave Charge Against the Emperor.

From The London News.

Chinese is a difficult and delicate language. An Englishman having been told by a Chinaman that it was impossible for any European to pronounce the name of the Emperor at once, offered to do so for a bet. He listened carefully to his celestial friend and endeavored to reproduce the sounds. The result was discouraging. "You had better," said the Chinaman, "take care what you are about. You have just accused the Emperor of murdering his mother."

A Big Lumber Firm in Difficulties.

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 21.—Merrill & Ring, one of the largest lumber firms in the Saginaw Valley, have asked for an extension of time from their creditors. The firm has more than $500,000 worth of assets, but owing to the recent failures of other large lumbering concerns and the business depression, they are unable to care for short-time paper.

SOUND MONEY IN BROOKLYN

THE SHEPARDITE DEMOCRATS HOLD AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

Delegates Appointed to Go to the Democratic Reform Convention—Edward M. Shepard Recommended as a Delegate at Large for the Indianapolis National Democratic Convention—George Foster Peabody in the Chair.

The General Committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County held an enthusiastic sound-money meeting at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, last night.

The meeting, after listening to several speeches on the issues of the campaign and the duty of patriotic Democrats in the present crisis, passed a set of resolutions appointing delegates to the convention of the Democratic Party Reform Organization at Syracuse Aug. 31.

The meeting was presided over by George Foster Peabody, Robert H. Roy acting as Secretary. Edward M. Shepard was not at the meeting when it began, but reached the theatre about 10 o'clock, after a long railway trip.

There were about 350 persons at the meeting. Among those present were Major John D. Kieley, Gen. J. J. Morrison, Gen. Thomas McGrath, Jonas H. Platt, Dick S. Ramsay, John Mackay, Henry C. Wright, Jacob S. Van Wyck, John H. Scheidt, Ahi Peace, J. Herbert Watson, M. E. O'Connor, and Alexander McKinney.

Nathaniel Ellis introduced a resolution upon the death of ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts, deploring his untimely death and the loss to the Democratic Party at a time when his counsel and aid would have been of inestimable service to his country.

The resolutions were supported by Theodore S. Nye, Daniel Moynahan, and Walter C. Burton, all of them drawing lessons from the sturdy independence of the young statesman who held country above party.

Walter C. Burton offered a set of resolutions, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee recommend that the General Committee adopt the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the delegates chosen by the Democratic Party in Kings County to the Saratoga Convention and rejected by that convention be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to attend the convention of the Democratic Party Reform Organization at Syracuse, on the 31st inst., and there represent the electors in Kings County of the Democratic Party Reform Organization.

"Resolved, further, That the delegation be authorized to fill any vacancies in their number.

Resolved, That the delegation to Syracuse be and is hereby authorized to name the ten delegates and alternates to represent the five Congressional districts of Kings County in the Indianapolis Convention.

Mr. Burton urged the adoption of these resolutions in an earnest appeal for the honor and credit of the country, which he said were to be considered before party fealty.

There was some opposition to the resolutions, principally by a Mr. Le Kremmen, who was not a delegate and who became so noisy that the presiding officer had to request him to leave the meeting.

Robert Baker offered a Populistic resolution as a substitute, and supported it by an ebullient denunciation of plutocracy.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Burton was ably advocated by Daniel Moynahan, who emulated Bryan's daring metaphor of the cross and crown. He said he was in favor of "an American dollar that could stand before all the nations of the earth and say, 'I know that my redeemer liveth.'"

Dick S. Ramsay spoke eloquently in favor of the resolution.

At 10 o'clock Edward M. Shepard came upon the stage and was cheered for a full minute. He spoke in support of the course the committee proposed to adopt. He said, among other things, that the miseries of the nations of the world had been more frequently due to the practice of their rulers in clipping their coin than to any other single cause. He referred to the result of a debased currency in France as the precursor and main cause of the disaster of the revolution, and to the evil effects this country suffered from a debased currency in Continental times, and in the period of the civil war. He said the Government must not, directly or indirectly, legislate men into wealth, and urged the committee to stand by its sound-money record.

Mr. Baker asked if Mr. Shepard thought the members of the committee had been "educated" on the money question when it acted before in support of gold.

"If I answer that in the negative," replied Mr. Shepard, "it would be a most serious imputation upon the intelligence of this committee." [Applause and cheers.]

The substitute offered by Mr. Baker was tabled by a vote of 138 to 34.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Burton, as given above, were put and adopted by an overwhelming vote.

J. H. Watson offered the following resolution, which was adopted amid cheers:

"Resolved, That the delegates of this organization to the Syracuse Convention be, and they hereby are, instructed to present to that convention as a delegate at large to the Indianapolis Convention the name of Edward M. Shepard."

WOMEN IN SOUND MONEY'S CAUSE.

West End Auxiliary of the W. R. A. to Open Headquarters.

It was announced at the semi-monthly meeting of the West End Auxiliary of the Woman's Republican Association, at Eighty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday afternoon that the campaign headquarters of the auxiliary, at 1,473 Broadway, will be opened next week. Miss Helen Varick Boswell, National Treasurer of the association, will be in charge. She will be assisted by a committee of ladies, which will superintend the circulation of campaign literature and conduct the crusade on the lines laid down in the report recently submitted to State Chairman Hackett.

Mrs. Clarence Burns has already begun her work in the tenement-house district. She is assisted by Mrs. J. G. Wentz, Mrs. A. A. Pattingill, Mrs. James Fairman, Miss Mildred Reid, Mrs. Bertha Welby, Mrs. W. H. Trafton, and Miss Emma Beckwith. The work of the committee consists of a house-to-house canvass and a distribution to the women of two tracts, "16 to 1," and "Silver and Gold—A Chat of Four Neighbors." The tracts will be printed in German, Bohemian, and English.

Mrs. Burns presided at the meeting yesterday. Miss Florence R. Kirkwood read a paper on the money question, giving a history of money in the United States, its uses and functions. Miss Boswell spoke briefly on "Young Women in Republican Work."

BABCOCK IS ELATED.

Predicts an Immense Republican Majority in New-York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee, has returned from New-York, where he attended an important conference of the leaders, including Chairman Hanna. Mr. Babcock is very enthusiastic over the outlook in both the State and city, and declares that it is only a question of how much majority McKinley will have, and it would not surprise him in the least to see it closely approximate the three-hundred-thousand figure. Advices received at New-York headquarters from all parts of the State are of the most encouraging character, and in the city itself everything points to Republican success.

Advices received here from Representative Mondell of Wyoming are to the effect that matters are daily becoming brighter for the Republicans, and the probabilities are that McKinley will carry the State by a larger plurality than that given to Harrison. The Democrats and Populists are at loggerheads on the subject of fusion, and there will be three Congressional tickets in the field. As the result, Mr. Mondell expects to have a comparative walk-over. The Populists made the first nomination, placing Judge Brown in the field. The Democrats refused to indorse him and nominated ex-Gov. Odwell. Both parties persist in adhering to the choice originally made, and the prospects of fusion are vague and indefinite.

Chairman Babcock says reports received continue to be all that could be desired. The President of a country club, in writing as to the effect of some literature distributed, says that the judicious placing of 300 documents has had the result of bringing sixty-four doubtful and wavering voters into line and converting them into stalwart Republicans.

TO SPEAK FOR HONEST MONEY.

Mr. Cockran's Offer to the League and Others Who Will Be Heard.

Bourke Cockran has informed the officers of the Democratic Honest Money League that he is willing to make two speeches a week during the campaign wherever the league makes engagements for him.

Requests for Mr. Cockran's services have come from Maine, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, and Indiana.

Perry Belmont has also notified the league that he is willing to speak in behalf of sound money wherever his services are desired.

Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild will speak under the management of the league at Trenton, N. J., next Wednesday.

WORK OF RELIEF IN ARMENIA.

Miss Clara Barton's Efforts Not to be Discontinued—Need of Funds.

Mr. Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Armenian Relief Committee, issued the following statement last night:

"The fact that Miss Barton has left Constantinople for a rest with friends in Germany has created the impression that she has closed her relief work for the suffering Armenians and is on her way to the United States. This is not the case. She is in readiness to return to Constantinople in the Fall, and has left the relief work in competent hands. All reports from the interior indicate that the suffering and destitution will be very severe as the Winter comes on. The experience already gained and the agencies for relief already established will make it possible to conduct the relief work on an increasingly thorough and satisfactory basis.

"In urging that there should be no relaxation in the relief work, Miss Barton herself writes as follows: 'Every practical idea would point to the importance of making it possible for these people to use their time and strength in these Summer days and through the early Autumn in the best provisional work possible against the cold and hunger of the long winter months when, without these provisions, nothing is left to them but suffering and starvation.'

"Dr. Dwight of Constantinople writes in regard to Miss Barton: 'She has done a splendid work, sensibly and economically managed. Wherever her agents have been the missionaries have expressed the strongest approval of their methods and efficiency. The work done has been of great and permanent importance.'

"It is expected that the relief work will become more truly international and official. The Europeans have at last been convinced from their own investigations that horrible suffering will be ushered in with the Winter. France is waking up. Germany is going to open orphan asylums at Harpoot, Oorfa, and Cesarea under the protection of the Government and the care of the Kaiserwerth Deaconesses. Switzerland has relief committees at Geneva, Zurich, Basle, and Berne. England is making strenuous efforts to keep up supplies, with a view to have means in the Winter when the stress comes.

"At least $300,000 has already been contributed by the people of America for the relief work, and about the same amount in Great Britain.

"All funds intended for this object should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New-York, who are the treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Committee and of the Red Cross."

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER FIGHT.

They Meet in Twenty-second Street and Use Their Fists.

Pedestrians in West Twenty-second Street last evening were treated to the unusual sight of a mother and daughter having a fist fight.

The principals in the fight were Mrs. Mary Hayes of 212 East Fifty-sixth Street and her daughter, Katie, nineteen years old.

Mrs. Hayes secured a warrant yesterday for her daughter's arrest on a charge that she was leading an immoral life. Mother and daughter met in Twenty-second Street, and the fist fight followed. After hair pins, hats, and bits of ribbon had been strewn upon the sidewalk a policeman appeared and arrested the girl. She was taken to the West Twentieth Street Police Station on her mother's complaint and locked up. She will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

The girl says she is married to a young man who lives in Boston, and that she is not guilty of her mother's charge.

A French Sculptor Insulted.

From The London Figaro.

Through the discourtesy and stupidity of the local Bumbles the town of Dover has lost the fine statue of King Lear which Mr. Albert Mulot, the French sculptor, desired to present to it. Mr. Mulot made the offer through Lord Dufferin, and it was accepted, and several sites were successively selected and abandoned for various reasons. Now the Corporation, although it has had a photograph of the statue in its possession for a year, and could have sent some one to Paris to examine it if there was any doubt as to its value, has coolly requested the artist to forward the bronze to Dover in order that they may come to a decision concerning it. Mr. Mulot is naturally indignant at this scurvy treatment, and has promptly withdrawn the offer. This is not the first time within recent years that works of art have been lost to the public through the pettifogging behavior of public authorities.

French Newspaper Statistics.

According to the new edition of the "French Press Annual," in the past year the number of papers published in Paris has decreased from 2,401 to 2,291, the falling off having been chiefly in trade or class journals, as also in those devoted to art, music, literature, and sport. The number of political journals has also declined from 169 to 163. Of the existing journals, 122 profess Republican principles, while 31 are Royalist or Bonapartist, and ten neutral. The number of "matrimonial" papers has also fallen from 5 to 3. In the provinces the total number of journals is 3,566, as against only 3,336 a year ago, there being 377 agricultural papers, 304 Church (Catholic and Protestant) papers, 635 Socialist journals, 60 sporting papers, and 58 published by the different spas and watering places.

Humors

In the blood, scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples, etc., are permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FLOWER ANALYZES BRYAN

POINTS OUT THE CANDIDATE'S "CONSCIOUS DISHONESTY."

The ex-Governor, on Being Elected President of the Watertown Democratic Sound-Money Club, Addresses His Townsmen on the Issue—The Club Membership Gains Fifty-four Since the Previous Meeting.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Ex-Gov. Flower was elected President of the Sound-Money Democratic Club at its meeting to-night. The organization has over 150 members. In his speech of acceptance, Mr. Flower said:

"Gentlemen: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me by making me President of the Democratic Sound-Money Club—Democratic, because it is for the honest money of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Benton, of Seymour, and of Tilden, each of whom would have scorned to issue a dollar unless it were intrinsically (in bullion) worth in the markets of the world what it purported to be.

"The Democratic Party has always stood for money that would glisten in the palm of honest labor, not for greenbacks, not for fiat money, but for honest money; and just such organizations as this will save the party for the future to you, your children, and your children's children, and keep it honest and true to the people.

"Since we last met our numbers have increased from 100 to 154. That is gratifying. If each one of you will take the slips sent you and present them to your neighbor, I predict that at the next meeting we will have 300 members.

"In a political campaign, and particularly in hard times, we are apt to be misled by demagogic speeches. A comparison of this City of Watertown in 1870 with your Watertown of to-day will show you that you are not being ruined by a stable standard of money. Did you have a wagon factory here in 1870? No, but now you have 800 men employed in the manufacture of wagons. Did you have a brake company then? No, but now you have 300 men steadily employed in the manufacture of brakes.

"The engine works have increased their output. At that time we had two paper mills. Now we have twenty-seven, and so on through all our industries. At that time our population was about 10,000. It is now at least 20,000. Did you have paved streets then? Did you have a system of sewerage then? Have we not been prosperous? Have not the mechanics comfortable homes? Has not the laboring man's wages increased?

"When he looks back twenty-five years he will see that he has made a steady advance in prosperity. Twenty-five years ago not one farmer in sixteen in this county had a buggy, a mowing machine, carpets, or books. All have them now. Their children are well educated, their homes better on an average than the famous plantations of the Southern planters that we read about and which I have seen.

"The standard of luxury has risen for the laborer and the farmer. Now, take the whole country under a sound-money standard and see the improvement as a whole, and it corresponds with our own growth.

"The census of 1880 shows that the number of men employed in manufacturing establishments was 2,732,595. The aggregate wages paid was $947,953,795, or an average of $324 for each laborer. In 1890 the number of employees was 4,712,622. The aggregate earnings were $2,283,210,520, and the average earned by each was $488.

"These figures show that the whole country has made great strides under a sound-money standard. They also show that it is not harder to get a dollar to-day under a stable or gold standard of money than it was in 1880, but easier, for wages are higher and more men are employed.

"It is well to ponder these figures and to look back at your own condition twenty-five years ago and contrast it with the present, and when you are told you are being ruined by this thing and that, examine the facts in the case and be honest with yourselves and to your country.

"It is a good thing sometimes to let well enough alone, and I believe the American people are not going to employ a quack doctor in a case of this kind or to try experiments of doubtful utility. Prosperity will come by being honest and by discharging the quack.

"And right here I want to call your attention to a part of Mr. Bryan's recent speech in New-York, in which he unconsciously discloses his character. In that mass of inconsistencies and demagogic vaporings there stands out a part which seems to me fatal to Mr. Bryan, and exposes him clearly as consciously dishonest, and as a reputation seeker.

"I refer to that part of his speech where, in order to allay the apprehensions of the debtor that free-silver legislation might not be enacted before the creditor could call in his loans or foreclose his mortgage, Mr. Bryan says: 'If in November the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetallism, the system can be inaugurated within a few months.'

"This, he says, can be done by virtue of the President's power under the Constitution to convene Congress in extraordinary session, whenever it may be deemed advisable for the public good. The debtor has said, 'How will such legislation benefit me? How shall I be able to pay my debts at the rate of fifty-three cents on the dollar, since it will take thirteen months at least after Congress convenes to enact the necessary legislation, and in that time my creditor will have been able to call in my loan or foreclose his mortgage?'

"Mr. Bryan reassures him and appeals to his dishonesty by saying: 'Just as soon as I am President I shall rush the system' (as he calls it) through, and by virtue of my power to convene Congress in extraordinary session shall get the 'system' working before the creditor has a chance to call in his loan or foreclose his mortgage.

"'The system can be inaugurated within a few months,' says Mr. Bryan. The construction of this is plain. There is but one. Why this hurry, Mr. Bryan? Obviously you believe in the debasement of the dollar, which will allow the dishonest debtor to repudiate his debt. And how does Mr. Bryan reconcile this with the assertion in a prior part of his speech that free coinage will raise the price of silver bullion to $1.29 per ounce, measured by gold?

"He cannot reconcile the two statements, because, if the former is true, then there would be no need for hurrying the 'system' into effect, because the debtor would not be benefited if silver goes to a par with gold. But that Mr. Bryan knows in his soul that his prior assertion is false and that silver will not advance is shown by his later assurance that the 'system' will be inaugurated before the creditor has a chance to collect what is owing to him.

"I should think this man would fear to expose himself to the wrath of a people whose honor he so grossly insults by thus offering them a bribe of forty-seven cents on each dollar of their indebtedness.

"While in New-York I noticed a great change of feeling. The Democrats are much more outspoken against Bryan and his platform than they were two weeks ago. As the question of free coinage is more generally discussed before the people, I look to see a stampede from him before Oct. 1. That issue will not stand intelligent discussion before the American people."

RYE DEMOCRATS FOR SOUND MONEY.

They Will Send a Delegation to the Next Assembly Convention.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The sound-money Democrats of the Town of Rye met last evening at the Lyceum and formed an organization to maintain the principles of true Democracy during the campaign.

Among those who signed the call for the meeting were John A. Gwynne, Hamilton R. Fairfax, A. L. Halsted, Clarence Sackett, J. Howard Wainwright, Benjamin E. Gedney, Charles Greer, and Alfred E. Lewis.

John A. Gwynne presided and Hamilton R. Fairfax was Secretary. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic National Convention, which met at Chicago, surrendered the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party to the Populistic elements of the Nation; and

Whereas, The platform there adopted, against the emphatic protest of a patriotic majority, is at entire variance with the Democratic faith, and constitutes an attack upon the credit and honor of this Nation, seeking to commit the Democratic Party to a vicious policy of repudiation and ruin, in direct opposition to the time-honored principles of the party as exemplified by such great leaders as Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden, and to substitute in their stead the doctrines of communism and Socialism as exemplified by such leaders as Altgeld, Tillman, and Bryan; and

Whereas, The candidate nominated at that convention for the exalted office of Chief Magistrate of this great Nation has within the past six months declared publicly that he was not a Democrat, but was a Populist;

Resolved, that we, Democrats of the Town of Rye, repudiate the platform and candidates of the so-called Democratic National Convention, believing it to be subversive of the honor, integrity, and good order of the Nation, and that its success in the pending election would result in the destruction of the great Democratic Party, of which we are members, and to whose principles we explicitly pledge our faithful adherence and our untiring labors for its preservation and prosperity.

The club will meet Tuesday evening to elect a permanent Chairman and to choose delegates to the Assembly District Convention that meets at Pelham Thursday for electing delegates to the State Convention.

SOUND MONEY STRONG IN ALBANY.

Silver Sentiment Lessening and Bryan Likely to Meet a Cool Reception.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The reception to Candidate Bryan on the occasion of his visit to this city on Tuesday next promises to be as frosty as any in his experience, from a Democratic standpoint. Fearful of this result, the Bryan followers have decided not to consider the event of any political effect whatever, and urge the citizens generally to aid in the demonstration.

The Democratic City Committee will meet to-morrow night and appoint a committee to make full arrangements for the candidate's visit. It will consist of one member of the committee from each ward, State Committeeman Bowe, James B. Lyon, William H. Keeler, John H. Day, and other business men and members of labor organizations.

This committee will be instructed to secure a business man to preside at the meeting, if possible. None of the three factions of the party in this city cares to take upon itself the onus of making the entertainment a success.

There are not as many silver men in Albany to-day as there were during the heat of the convention week. The sound-money following contains nearly every leading business man in the city, and a conservative estimate of the vote a sound-money ticket would receive in Albany County is 1,500.

Shortly after the campaign opened the meetings of the silver clubs were well attended, but in most instances by workingmen who sought to be enlightened, only to return to their homes with the question, "What benefit will it be to me to have my savings of a lifetime cut in two?" remaining unanswered.

Paid representatives of the silverites congregate nightly on street corners, and attract the attention of an inquisitive audience, but converts have been but few, and in many instances these have been of short duration.

The local leaders are remaining quiet until after the State Convention, in the hope that that body will repudiate the Chicago platform. An effort was made by a few of the Democratic City Committeemen to hold a meeting to indorse the National ticket, but only three out of the thirty-five members got together.

John Connolly Not for Bryan.

John Connolly, who represented the old Nineteenth District in the Assembly for several years, and who has been a Tammany man of long standing, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I cannot vote for Mr. Bryan for President because I believe his election would result in serious injury to the workingmen and the industrial interests of this country from which they cannot recover for many years. I think Mr. Bryan can hardly carry New-York City. I have by no means decided to vote for Mr. McKinley. I will probably vote for the sound-money Democratic ticket to be nominated at Indianapolis."

Found a Huge Basin.

From The London News.

A curious discovery has been made by the workmen engaged upon the restoration of Peterborough Cathedral. Under the southern leg of the parvise or library, within the west front of the cathedral, a number of blocks of molded marble have been found, which, on being put together, make a portion of a huge basin, between twenty and thirty feet in circumference. It has apparently a series of small basins or hollows running around it, united to each other, but not extending to the centre. It is expected that further fragments will be found which may cast additional light upon its origin. The fragments were cast into the foundations where they were discovered by the fourteenth century builders. A conjecture has been made by Mr. Irvine, the clerk of the works, that it may be the bottom basin of an ancient fountain from the cloisters, which, having become broken, probably from frost, the fractured materials were put into the foundations, where they were found.

Medical "Ethics" Newly Illustrated.

From The London Figaro.

The British Medical Association is once more in danger of making a fool of itself. As every one is aware, the medical profession hates an advertising doctor as savagely as the Stock Exchange hates an advertising broker, and it will spend thousands of pounds in crushing a practitioner who attempts to attract public attention by means which are not quite orthodox. A young and struggling doctor is expected merely to hang out his sign and then sit down and starve until patients begin to come to him. Some of the members of the British Medical Association, I notice, are even trying to get the practice of placing on doorplates the words "physician and surgeon" brought under the head of advertising. At the association meeting at Carlisle one doctor declared that a man who did this was a quack, and should be treated as such. The whole profession, in fact, is in danger of being made ridiculous by a few foolish and overzealous members, who are as energetic in smelling out heterodoxy as a Zulu witch doctor.

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Cigarette paper with each 2 oz. sack.

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UNEARTH A BURIED CITY.

Founded by Trajan, Destroyed by Goths, and Rebuilt by Constantine.

From The London Times.

Prof. Gregoire Tocilesco of the University of Bucharest and Chief Director of the National Museum, has recently visited Western Europe on a mission for the Roumanian Government to the principal scientific and archæological societies. At the recent congress of the Royal Archæological Institute at Canterbury, the professor gave an account of his researches in the Dobrudscha and of the extensive excavations which he has carried out during several years.

The most striking results of his labors include the identification of the ancient topography of Lower Moesia; the discovery of three great lines of fortification running across the province; the collection of over 600 ancient inscriptions, and the excavation of a considerable part of a buried city, Tropæum Trajani, now Adamklissi, which is situated about fifteen kilometers to the south of Rassova. It was one of the most important places in that region, attained municipal rank, and became the chief garrison of the frontier.

A few years ago all that was known of this city may be described as heaps of ruins, which included a great tumulus of masonry; its name even was unknown. By some it was regarded as a Persian monument of the age of Darius; others supposed it to be the tomb of a Roman General or of a

LORD RUSSELL'S COURTESY

FRIENDLY AND EARNEST COMPLIMENTS TO OUR LAWYERS.

England's Chief Justice Takes Part in a Discussion in the Legal Education Section of the Bar Association—Hasty and Slipshod Law-making by State Legislature the Subject of a Resolution—Adjournment.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The American Bar Association met at 10:30 o'clock this morning for the concluding day's session. The first business was the election of officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—James M. Woolworth of Omaha, Neb.; Secretary—John Hinkley of Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer—Francis Rowle of Philadelphia, Penn.; Executive Committee—Alfred Hemenway of Boston, Mass.; Charles Claflin Allen of St. Louis, Mo., and William W. Howe of New-Orleans, La. A Vice President for every State and members composing the local council in each State were also elected.

The report of the Executive Committee relative to the establishment of a Section on Insurance, as proposed by Judge W. Wirt Howe of New-Orleans, which was passed over yesterday, was taken up. The father of the movement, Judge Howe, spoke in favor of the association creating the section. He was supported by Judge Finch of Indiana, Robert Sewall of New-York, and Henry Hitchcock of Missouri. The motion was vigorously opposed by Judge Holt of Illinois, Mr. Smith of Georgia, J. B. Thayer of Massachusetts, and C. E. Foster of Washington. It was lost by a vote of 85 to 25.

Gen. E. F. Ballard of New-York moved the following:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform the question whether the law in regard to fellow-servants should not be so amended as further to protect laboring men from the results of negligence caused by persons unknown to them and over whom they have no control.

It was carried by a vote of 81 to 27. The following was moved by Charles R. Lawton of Georgia:

Resolved, That the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform is requested to report to the Assembly the best method of preventing the enactment of hasty and slipshod legislation in general and special laws, and in this connection this Assembly is requested to consider the report of the same committee, submitted in 1886, but never considered by the Assembly, and also the recent report of the commission to revise the laws, appointed under the act of the General Assembly of New-York.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted, upon motion of M. D. Follett of Ohio, to the effect that the Committee on Federal Code of Criminal Procedure be requested to examine into and report upon the justice and expediency of aiding indigent persons, accused of crime, in securing competent attorneys and the attendance of important witnesses on the trial of such accused persons.

Emlin McClain of Iowa City moved that "the American Bar Association approve the lengthening of a course of instruction in law schools to a period of three years, and that it express the hope that as soon as practicable a rule be adopted in each State which will require candidates for admission to the bar to study law for three years before applying for examination." Adopted without debate.

Upon motion of William A. Butler of New-York the association expressed its appreciation of the services of the late Secretary, John Otis Hinkley of Baltimore, Md., by a rising vote.

The Special Committee on Patent Law was continued by a motion. It is composed as follows: Edmund Wetmore, New-York; Frederick P. Fish, Boston; Charles B. Mitchell, New-Britain, Conn.; Francis Rowle, Philadelphia; Robert E. Taylor, Fort Wayne, Ind.; James H. Hoyt, Ohio; James H. Raymond, Chicago; E. P. Sherman, Chicago; Joseph C. Fraley, Philadelphia; Arthur Stewart, Baltimore; W. H. Thurston, Providence, R. I.; George H. Lothrop, Detroit; Paul Wakewell, St. Louis; E. H. Bottom, Milwaukee; George M. Christie, Pittsburg, Penn.

A hearty vote of thanks of the association was extended to Gen. G. S. Batcheller for the courtesies shown the association and its distinguished English guests.

Invitations were received from Saratoga Springs, Indianapolis, Ind., and Denver, Col., for the association to meet in those respective places in 1897. The invitations were referred to the Executive Committee, and the association completed its labors at 12:45 o'clock and adjourned sine die.

The closing session of the section of legal education was held this afternoon, Emlin McClain of Iowa presiding. Austen G. Fox of New-York City read a paper on "Two Years' Experience of the New-York State Board of Law Examiners." He said in part:

At the first examination, January, 1895, 1,118 applications were received. Of these 453 were college graduates and 622 were not. The board has examined 14 women, and admitted 12.

Of the applicants who had attended law schools 14 per cent. failed to pass. The proportion of failures among those who had not attended law schools was 57 per cent. The college graduates came from 69 different colleges. In the order of number of applicants the colleges were: Yale, College of the City of New-York, Harvard, Princeton, (with the same,) Columbia, Cornell, Hamilton, and Amherst.

J. W. Powell of Washington, D. C., presented a paper on "Study of Primitive Institutions."

Both papers were discussed. Lord Russell, who occupied a seat on the platform, arose during the discussion, and, after referring to the paper of Major Powell, said with reference to the paper of Mr. Fox of New-York:

"I, perhaps, am better able to offer some observations upon the paper of my friend, Mr. Fox.

"I think it cannot be doubted that as justice and its administration are among the prime needs and business of life, so it is important that those who are charged with the administration of the law, which is devoted to doing justice, should come to the important duties that they have to discharge adequately equipped for the purpose.

"I agree in one sentiment in that otherwise barbarous letter of the former, (quoted in Mr. Fox's paper,) when he points out the enormous influence which the professors of the law exercise in modern life—influence over the property and over the character of their clients, with which they are often charged—that the professors of the law do obtain in the affairs of State and in the executive Government of the country a large and commanding influence.

"They do not do so by virtue of their own choice merely; they are chosen and asked to assume these positions of influence because, in the opinion of their fellow-men, they are best qualified to discharge the duties of these positions, with advantage to society and the State.

"As you are aware, there exists in Great Britain a distinction which does not exist here. Each member of the bar is, I think, properly to be described in this country as counselor and attorney. In Great Britain there is the most marked line of distinction drawn.

"The attorney is not a member of the bar; a member of the bar is not an attorney, and the great feature of distinction is this, that the attorney is the person who sees the client, who in the first instance advises the client, who prepares the statement of facts and arranges for the evidence necessary to support the facts which are to establish a particular right, or which afford an answer to the adverse assertion of some right.

"I would like, before I sit down, to be allowed to express the admiration I feel, not only for the constitution of this congress of United States lawyers, but for the scheme of its operations and the wise purpose to which it devotes its efforts. Its work is not new to me.

"I have had the pleasure of seeing now for some years the record of its proceedings, and it is to me, as it was on hearing the admirable Presidential address which was delivered on Wednesday, in the highest degree refreshing to find that the profession of the law in this country is so earnestly alive to the responsibilities of its position, is so keen to observe, to weigh, to judge, to discriminate, to test the current of judgment and of legislation, and that, above all, it keeps before itself steadfastly and unceasingly a high ideal, not merely of what ought to be the mental equipments and the acquirements in learning, but the high moral character of the profession to which its members belong."

Final adjournment followed. The session of 1897 will be held in connection with the Bar Association wherever it may meet.

ENGLISH VISITORS AT THE BANQUET.

The Chief Justice and Sir Frank Lockwood Respond to Toasts.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The social side of the annual convention of the American Bar Association found a most auspicious close in the nineteenth annual banquet, held this evening in the ballroom of the Grand Union Hotel, and which was attended by 260 members of the legal fraternity.

A reception was held from 7 to 8 o'clock in the reception room of the hotel, where Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England; Sir Frank Lockwood, and Montague Crackanthorpe received the guests of the evening. At 8 o'clock Lord Russell and Chauncey M. Depew of New-York, under the leadership of Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the Bar Association, proceeded to the ballroom of the hotel, where the banquet was served.

At the guests' table, which was upon a platform slightly raised above the main floor at the end of the room, were seated Chauncey M. Depew, who presided, and at his right sat Lord Russell and on the left United States Supreme Court Judge Rufus Peckham, and President of the Bar Association James M. Woolworth of Omaha. Others on either side were Moorfield Storey of Boston, J. C. Carter of New-York, Judge Alfred D. Coxe of Syracuse, Judge Shipman of Hartford, Conn.; Sir Frank Lockwood and Montague Crackanthorpe of London, William Allen Butler of New-York, Cortland Parker of Newark, and Judge Bartlett, and Bourke Cockran of New-York City.

Dr. Depew, at the close of the five-course dinner, which was over at 9 o'clock, introduced Lord Russell as the guest of the evening, and his Lordship in a brief address proved that he was equally as well at home as an after-dinner speaker as upon the bench.

The toast, "The Bar Association," was responded to by President James M. Woolworth of Omaha.

Sir Frank Lockwood of England, the peer of after-dinner speakers of that country, was next introduced, and in an address which abounded with humor and wit, captivated the guests. His toast was confined principally to the English bar and most ably did the distinguished jurist respond for it.

Moorfield Storey of Boston then spoke as the retiring President. To James M. Beck of Philadelphia was accorded the honor of speaking for the "Junior Bar," and the selection proved to have been an admirable one.

J. C. Carter of New-York City followed and spoke at some length touching lightly upon his association with Lord Russell in the Behring Sea matter. The last speaker of the evening was Mr. Bourke Cockran.

Lady Russell, Lady Lockwood, Mrs. G. S Batcheller, Mrs. Moorfield Storey, and Mrs John Foster, following the dinner, were admitted to the banquet hall to enjoy the speeches.

DAY OF COOLNESS AT LONG BRANCH.

Social Events and Bicycling at This Popular Resort.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 21.—This was a very delightful day, the coolness bringing nearly every one out. The bicycles to-day upon Ocean Driveway were so numerous as to give the impression that they were monopolizing the whole avenue.

The Rev. William Speaker will conduct the services at the Beth Miriam Synagogue here to-morrow morning.

Proprietor Van Cleaf of the United States Hotel gave a "Mikado" party to the children guests of the hotel to-night.

Mr. C. T. Cook entertained a number of his friends to-night at his Lincoln Avenue cottage, Elberon.

The cottages of Mrs. Bruhl and Julius Beers of Elberon are now reported as among the number entered by burglars on Tuesday night. In both cottages the robbers consumed cigars and wine, but did not secure any valuables.

Miss Norma Munro enjoys the distinction of driving the only carriage with pneumatic tires at this place. Miss Munro is one of the most accomplished whips at the Branch.

Long Branch has, as yet, only one bicycle policeman, Patrolman Henry Lankeman. His beat is among the wealthier cottages.

Washington Wilson and family of Elberon have gone to Saranac Lake for a brief stay, after which they will return to their cottage.

Auditor Thomas D. Maurer of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company has returned from Pennsylvania and is at his Elberon cottage.

Arrivals at the Scarboro Hotel: Mr. Robert H. Leslie, Miss Leslie, Newark; Mrs. N. May, the Misses F. and S. May, Brooklyn; Dr. F. S. Haven, T. Dusenberry, M. P. Mendham, Louis P. Mendham, Miss S. Hydeman, Gustave Zodeck, Mrs. P. Futh, Mrs. David Losch, Miss L. Lermann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Meer, James B. Delscher, Miss F. C. Davidson, Mrs. C. B. Viney, H. H. Smith, Charles W. Hasbrouck, George E. Andell, Mrs. J. A. Sidd, Mr. and Mrs. P. Harris, Miss M. S. Stryker, James P. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Josephson, Miss M. V. Nelson, and George H. Levison, all of New-York.

West End Hotel: C. D. Dean, M. J. McDermott and family, Charles Macy, T. E. Ward, Alfred Carr, J. H. Brown, Dr. J. E. McMichael, M. Doctor, J. Louis Cunningham, Miss Jennie Taylor, Mrs. R. A. Cunningham, Leo Hernstun, H. I. Hart, New-York; S. T. Reynolds, Elmira; P. J. Murphy, Scranton; H. Weiller, Philadelphia; J. Elias, Buffalo; C. W. Chase, H. F. Dutton, Jr., Gainesville, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Stern, Miss Alice Stern, William A. Stern, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wells, Mrs. J. Potter, Mrs. Clinton, Wallace Scott, Spring Lake, N. J.; the Misses M. A., A. V., and Grace M. Collord of Pittsburg; George S. Heck, Greencastle, Penn.; A. Loring, F. O. Newton, Boston; M. Scheuer, E. E. Starrs, William Borneman, P. E. Heller, H. D. Smith and wife, Newark; Thomas M. Lane, Dr. L. J. Smith, E. E. Roberts, Marie Camenen, Edith Phelps, Charles Gulden, Frank Gulden, A. Melvine Snedeker, S. S. Vreeland, L. V. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mangels, and S. Kaliske, New-York.

United States Hotel—T. Smyth, E. Toher, Springfield, Mass.; J. D. Champ, Chicago; A. Chalmers Hinton, Grand-View-on-Hudson; Eugene C. Lesser, J. G. Wells, A. F. Kinnersley, Thomas F. Hughes, Mrs. M. H. Haggerty, Lerus Levison, Leo Schneyer, Brooklyn; Miss S. Cressonings, Miss M. Cressonings, J. Brown, E. P. Davis, C. D Morrison, Elmira, N. Y.; J. Paige, Jr., Washington, D. C.; J. Moos, M. Berliner, Thomas Price, Joseph V. Collins, Miss Feehan, Daniel J. Feehan, M. J. Counellan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schoenberg, New-York; J. M. Phillips, Evansville, Ind.; Michael H. Isaacs, Cleveland, Ohio; A. H. Geisman, Brooklyn; the Rev. and Mrs. George A. Holbrook, Troy; the Rev. J. R. Kennedy, Memphis.

Howland Hotel—Miss Lottie Crabtree, New-Brighton, S. I.; S. Hermann, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; A. W. Levi, Chicago; I. C. MacErlain, Paterson, N. J.; Julius Eschwege, E. J. Levi, A. Schenkein, Milton Adler, G. G. Falck, C. McCook, T. P. Goldy, C. Headen, C. B. Abbott, J. G. Scott, Miss A. Barclay, H. F. Elias, Miss A. Mortland, B. M. Douglass, A. Hayden, S. E. Smith, A. C. Moses, J. Lloyd, Mrs. S. O'Reilley, F. H. Sullivan, Fred Saunders, R. Murray, C. E. Coleman, H. G. O'Reilley, E. Holzman, E. J. Levi, J. A. Wood, Mrs. Madge Wickham, Mrs. E. K. Wickham, James E. Dannon, Deanlston Wood, E. J. McTorman, Mrs. L. Stanton, New-York; Al W. Levi, Chicago; E. Roehrig, Bremen; Ralph W. Davis, Brooklyn.

Good Nature May Be Costly.

From The Chicago Record.

"Don't look so grum, Pilkerton; use cheery words—they cost nothing."

"Cost nothing? If I speak ten cheery words to my wife she asks me for some money."

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

CURE CONSTIPATION.

PIG IRON FOR HOARDING

PROFIT IN THE TRADE, WITH VICTORY FOR SOUND MONEY.

What George H. Hull Says of the Market and the Fluctuations That Mean Gains for the American Producers—The Product Shipped to England and Some of the Conditions That Bring About a Rapid Change in Prices.

Hoarding of pig iron is an industry not commonly known, but its development of late has kept pace with the hoarding of gold, and those who are engaged count on returns less uncertain and probably larger than the collectors of the yellow metal can hope to realize.

George H. Hall, President of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company, explained the movement in this line yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Pig iron to-day," he said, "can be bought below the price of production. In other words, as compared with gold, pig iron is below par. If the silver party should triumph, pig iron would advance as much as or more than gold; if the gold idea is victorious pig iron would enhance largely, but gold would not advance at all. The man who hoards pig iron is certain of a profit whichever party triumphs, whereas the man who hoards gold is only certain of a nominal profit in case the silver party triumphs, and, no matter what investors may think about the result of the election, it is wiser to take the two chances of profit instead of the one."

"Have large sales been made on this basis?"

"Yes, several sales have been made for lots ranging from 1,000 to 20,000 tons each, and in the aggregate they amount to several hundred thousand dollars."

"What kinds of iron are being bought?"

"Almost entirely the iron from the Birmingham district, in Alabama, for the reason that Alabama is the lowest point of production, not only in the United States, but in the world, and for the further reason that the pig iron of Birmingham is accessible not only to all of the markets in the United States, but is now being shipped with profit to the markets of Great Britain and the Continent."

"This is true also of iron made in other districts of the United States. The irons made from Lake Superior ores find their market almost entirely in the States bordering on the lakes. The irons made in Pennsylvania and Ohio find their market in about the same district, but reach some markets further east. The irons made in Alabama reach not only every part of the United States, including California, but they go into Mexico, Great Britain, Canada, Nova Scotia, and on the Continent, and compete with Lake Superior, Ohio, and Pennsylvania in their own market."

"Have any large shipments of pig iron been made to Great Britain in the last few months?"

"One company in Birmingham has shipped within the last six months more than 10,000 tons to Great Britain alone. These shipments are not experimental, as some have claimed, but are bona-fide commercial transactions. They have paid the furnace company as much or more than it has obtained for iron sold to the American consumers, and they have paid the foreign dealers more profit than they were making on their own irons.

"American iron is much better in quality and much better graded than foreign iron. Scotch iron, for instance, is sorted into two grades only, Nos. 1 and 3. What is above No. 3 is classed as No. 1, and what is below No. 1 is classed as No. 3. In Birmingham the run of the furnace is sorted into ten grades, as follows: Irons of standard strength are sorted as 1 foundry, 2 foundry, 3 foundry, gray forge, mottled, and white. Irons that are not of standard strength but are of superior softness are sorted as No. 1 soft, No. 2 soft, open silver gray, and close silver gray.

"It will be understood from this that a consumer can come nearer to getting just the kind he wants when he buys American iron than he can when he buys Scotch iron. The result is that the British and foreign consumers who have tried American iron are not only pleased with it, but when they send new orders are calling for American iron in preference. This business is likely to continue as long as prices in this country remain at anything like present figures. In fact iron could advance from $1 to $1.50 per ton in Alabama, and still leave a profit for exporting to Great Britain."

"Is it not likely, then, that the foreign trade will be continuous?"

"Not until this country carries larger stocks of pig iron. A year ago last Spring iron was at a price that permitted exportation to England, but in July the iron business in the United States revived, the demand increased, and the stock of iron was so small that consumers feared there would not be enough to go around, and in the scramble to get enough to supply their needs pig iron advanced from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. in a few weeks. This cut off exportation at once, but the high prices did not last long. Nearly every furnace in the United States that could was put in blast, and pig iron went tumbling down in price, until it was again below the cost of production.

"The advance was not unusual for such a great commodity as pig iron. The history of pig iron in the United States is simply a repetition of just such extraordinary fluctuations. Pig iron in the Ohio Valley in 1854 reached $50 a ton, but so many new furnaces were built that in 1861 it was down to $18 a ton. During the depression that followed pig-iron producers argued that iron would never again sell for $25, because the capacity to produce was so much in excess of the consumption; but when the large consumption of 1864 came about iron advanced to $80 a ton. This stimulated the building of furnaces right and left. Iron again declined below the cost of production, and then long years of depression followed. In 1872 it advanced to $60 a ton.

"This quickly stimulated the building of new furnaces, and it dropped to $20 in 1879. Again the business demands of 1880 advanced iron to $45, and the same story of furnace building and depression followed. There has been no great advance in iron since 1880, but gray forge iron in the Birmingham district advanced from $8 to $14 in the Winter of 1879, and it advanced from $6.50 to $10 in the Summer of 1895. The reason for these extraordinary fluctuations in the price of iron is that the furnaces in the United States rarely carry more than from two to four weeks' stock of pig iron, and that is over-capacity at one period is under-capacity ten or twelve years later, as during the interim the country is growing, while many of the old furnaces are going into ruins."

"What reason have you for believing that there will be a large advance in the price of pig iron in case the gold idea triumphs?"

"Simply because I believe there will be a revival of business and a large increase in the demand, against a very small stock. Each of the consumers will make an effort to get enough iron to supply his needs, and the price will be carried to unreasonable figures, just as it was last Summer, and always is in this country whenever there is a pronounced revival in business."

"What reason have you to believe that there will be a small stock?"

"Because about four-fifths of all the coke iron in the United States to-day is in three districts, which will call Birmingham, Youngstown, and Virginia. Out of the twenty-eight furnaces in the Youngstown district all but one has gone out of blast on account of the depression, and the demand will probably exhaust the stock of about 230,000 tons within the next three or four months. Nearly all the Virginia furnaces are either out of blast, or will be within two weeks, and their stock of about 60,000 tons will probably be exhausted before January.

"This leaves the Alabama district with a stock of about 220,000 tons, which is being rapidly reduced by the purchases made for 'hoarding,' and the furnace companies have on their books, sold for future delivery, over 250,000 tons, which will about consume their product for the balance of the year. I see no contingency likely to happen, therefore, that will prevent stocks being at a very low ebb in December. If the sound money party triumphs I expect to see a demand from consumers that will carry prices very high.

"The capitalist who puts his money into pig iron to-day should realize an enormous profit, whereas the capitalist who puts his money into gold will realize no profit. Conditions which advanced foundry and forge pig iron 50 per cent. in Alabama, and Bessemer pig iron 75 per cent. in Pennsylvania and Ohio last Summer will probably be intensified next winter if McKinley is elected. Consumers yards will be almost bare of iron, and when they realize the small stock held by the furnaces they will tumble over each other, so to speak, to get enough to supply their individual needs, and there is no telling where prices will go."

"Why do not the English iron men buy Alabama iron now?"

"They are buying what they can engage ocean freight for. One Scotch concern is endeavoring to secure a four-months' supply from one of the Birmingham furnaces. Another bought American warrants for 20,000 tons some time ago, and would probably have bought 100,000 tons more but for the silver craze, which makes them timid about investing any more money in the United States just now.

"The movement to hoard pig iron is confined to a few people who know something of pig iron in a general way. It could not spread very much, as the available supply would soon be exhausted; in fact, there are negotiations pending now which, if consummated, will take up about all of the Alabama iron available this year."

LANDLORD AND TENANT QUARREL.

Mrs Von Stein Charged with Assault by William Dreyer.

William Dreyer, a saloon keeper at 321 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, was complainant in the Harlem Police Court yesterday against Mrs. Von Stein, who lives in the same house, and whom he charges with felonious assault.

Dreyer recently took a lease of the house for the purpose of opening a hotel. Mrs. Von Stein holds a lease of her apartment on the third floor, and Dreyer has been endeavoring to induce her to move away. She has refused to do so until the expiration of her lease, and there has been ill feeling in consequence.

Mrs. Von Stein met Mr. and Mrs. Dreyer yesterday morning on the stairs, and there were high words between them. Mrs. Von Stein says that Dreyer used insulting language to her. When Mr. Von Stein reached home his wife told him what had happened, and both went down stairs to demand satisfaction. The Von Steins and Dreyer had hot words in the saloon, and Dreyer swears that Mrs. Von Stein pointed a revolver at him and threatened to shoot him. In this statement Dreyer was corroborated by his bartender, William Frisk of 42 Bradhurst Avenue.

Mr. Von Stein was held in $300 bail for trial.

MAD DOG AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

Bit Two Children and Several Dogs Before It Was Finally Shot.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A small yellow cur, with bloodshot eyes, made its appearance on Central Avenue here about 3 o'clock this afternoon and caused considerable excitement. While on its way through the thoroughfare it bit at everything within its reach.

The dog bit Mattie Webster, fourteen years old, and afterward a child five years old, and then ran into the yard of the Hinkel flats, where some children were playing. The children ran screaming from the yard. The dog proceeded to attack a dog in the yard, and fought desperately. It clung with ferocious tenacity to the other dog, and was with difficulty driven from the yard. It next entered the restaurant of the New-York Hotel, and bit the owner's dog and attacked several other dogs on Central Avenue.

Constable Sylvanus Johnson pursued the dog into Winkler's livery stable, where the stablemen jumped on wagons and haymows to escape it. One of the stable hands hit the dog with a wire mat, and the Constable cornered it and shot it. All dogs that were bitten have been tied up and will be carefully watched.

GLANDERS ABROAD IN NEWARK.

A Quarantine Instituted and Scientific Precautions Taken.

NEWARK, Aug. 21.—All the stables in the Prince Street section of this city have been quarantined, owing to the prevalence of glanders among horses, but the Board of Health thinks that the disease is under control. It is believed that the disease was brought here from New-York by produce merchants who come here to sell to the smaller dealers.

The stable of Russell & Kuhlman, which has been used as a hospital at times for sick horses, has been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated. The woodwork on the walls was pulled down, the earth of the floor turned over about a foot deep, and the walls and roof of the building were washed with a solution of 5 per cent. carbolic acid, and then given a liberal coating of whitewash.

The horses in the stable have been submitted to the Mallein test, and the temperature of the animals is taken every hour and an injection of the Mallein toxine made. As soon as it is known that a horse is afflicted with the disease it is killed.

BARBECUE FOR 25,000 PERSONS.

W. F. Sheehan and Senator Cantor Will Speak at the Festivity.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The Rev. John F. Cummins of Roslindale is to conduct another monster barbecue at Apollo Garden, Amory Street, Roxbury, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 29, day and evening.

William F. Sheehan, ex-Lieutenant Governor of New-York; Jacob A. Cantor of New-York, Alderman John H. Lee, the Rev. P. A. McKenna of Marlborough and others will speak. Joseph H. O'Neil, United States Sub-Treasurer, will preside. A magnificent display of fireworks will be given.

A part of the dinner will be an ox given by A. Shuman. The animal is a Texas steer, weighing more than 1,400 pounds. Father Cummins expects this year an assemblage of 25,000 or more. The proceeds are to be devoted to the building fund of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Roslindale.

ASSETS IN EXCESS, BUT NO CASH.

Susquehanna Company Has $200,000 More Property than Debts.

BELAIR, Md., Aug. 21.—D. C. Wharton-Smith of Harford County and Franklin Stokes of Philadelphia have been appointed receivers for the Susquehanna Water Power and Paper Company of Harford County.

In the bill filed asking for receivers, it is said: "That although the company's assets are fully $200,000 in excess of its liabilities, yet, owing to the unprecedented depressed condition of trade, it is unable to meet its current operating expenses and payroll."

The property and franchises of the company are valued at $500,000 and its total indebtedness at $300,000, of which $125,000 is unsecured. The company employs about 250 men, with a monthly payroll of about $6,000.

A New Factory in Bayonne.

Bayonne is to have a new factory, and the tradesmen of the Third Ward, where the establishment will be located, are jubilant over the prospect of increased business resulting from additional population. The factory property at the corner of Avenue E and East Fiftieth Street, formerly occupied by the Kitchell Embossing Company and the Finch Stove Company, has been purchased by Charles Efros & Co., a corporation of Boston and New-York capitalists. For the plant and site of forty-five city lots $50,000 was paid. A like amount will be expended in repairing the plant and constructing new buildings. Fifty hands will be employed in refining petroleum for its products.

NEED SILVER AMMUNITION

SENATOR BACON SAYS GOLD MEN OUT-ARGUE HIS SIDE.

The Reason He Gives Is that Sound-Money Literature Is More Abundantly Supplied than Free-Coinage Arguments Are—Four Hundred New Clubs Enrolled in the Association of Democratic Clubs—"First Voters'" Organizations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—United States Senator Augustus Octavius Bacon of Georgia, who has been traveling through the Western States as far as San Francisco, and who is an ardent free-silver advocate, dropped some rather cold comfort at the branch Democratic headquarters here to-day, just before his departure for his home in Georgia.

He stated his belief that the men of the West were silver men by instinct, but he quaintly went on to acknowledge that a great many people who were on the silver side were not well informed and were not always able to put up an argument in support of their faith.

For this reason, Senator Bacon continued, he had often noticed in his travels that "a pretty good silver man will undertake to argue his cause when by reason of not being supplied with literature he is not able to sustain the discussion as well as some fellow on the other side who has been supplied with arguments by the newspapers and by the literature sent out by the gold-standard men."

This tribute from the free-silver camp to the effect of the "campaign of education" in progress in the West is regarded as significant. Of course, Senator Bacon regards these results as more or less due to the unlimited command of money supposed to be at the disposal of the anti-free-coinage men, but he does not quite adopt Senator Stewart's assertion that a fund is being raised to buy up 2,500,000 votes.

Further illustrations of dissension in the silver ranks in Idaho, Wyoming, and other Western States arising from the fusing of the bolting silver Senators in all the fusion arrangements now in progress have been brought to the notice of the committee here. The turning down of Dubois in Idaho is ascribed to the skillful manipulation of his colleague, Senator Shoup. Mr. Dubois's term as Senator expires next March, while Shoup's runs till 1901.

The two men, having been sharply antagonistic in their political ambitions, Shoup declined to follow Dubois in his bolt at St. Louis. It is now stated that the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Idaho (who is Shoup's law partner) was induced by Shoup to manipulate the fusion movement between the Democrats and Populists so as to throw the Senatorship into the hands of Claggett, who contested the seat with Dubois in 1890, and has since joined the Populists, thus leaving Dubois out in the cold.

Vice Chairman Stevens of the National Silverite Committee has prepared what he terms an answer to Mr. Bourke Cockran's Madison Square Garden speech. Mr. Stevens endeavors, without marked success, to imitate Mr. Bryan's rhetorical efforts. He speaks of "millions of the toiling masses eking out a miserable existence in dens and hovels, living on a strip of bacon and a streak of sunlight," without furnishing information as to where this new variety of streaked bacon is to be obtained. He declares that "the only profitable business left in the country to-day is that of loaning money," and that "our highest civilization was never meant to be typified by the emblem of a pawn shop." He says:

Under free coinage, with the silver dollar made a unit of value along with the gold dollar, it would buy relatively as much of everything as a dollar will buy now, and the adoption of free coinage would make other business enterprises profitable besides money lending. It would make it impossible for a few money manipulators of the world to control the life blood of the Nation—its circulating medium. It would stimulate trade, put factory wheels in motion, build railroads and canals, and bring employment to millions of men now seeking work in vain.

If we really desire to serve that civilization about which Mr. Cockran so eloquently speaks, we certainly can best do so by making it possible for all communities to become prosperous and happy. Human existence does not serve its highest purpose by getting only enough to maintain physical life.

A book, a painting, a sweet strain gladden the hearts in the cottage quite as much as in the palace. Our civilization should embrace the equal advancement of all our people. That cannot be accomplished by one-half luxuriating in the wealth running from the life blood of the other half.

This is probably the kind of literature which Senator Bacon complains of as leaving many pretty good silver men unprotected when the other fellows came out with their facts.

At Democratic Congressional Headquarters it is said that reports thus far received from all sections of the country indicate a more rapid formation of clubs than in any previous campaign. The National Association has enrolled upward of 400 clubs within the past few days. Each day's mail brings in scores of requests for information as to the best manner for organization, and what is required to become a member of the National organization.

State and county organizers are being named as fast as possible, and all the necessary information and blanks furnished them, so that they can work successfully in their assigned localities. Of the Southern States, Virginia and Texas are the most active in organizing, but all the other States will be quite as thoroughly aroused to the importance of club organization within a little while. Virginia has 165 new clubs, with a very large part of the State to hear from. It is estimated from the report just received from the State Organizer that Texas will have a Bryan club in every voting precinct before the last day of August.

With hardly an exception, it is said, every club which has been recorded as a member of the National Association has within its membership many former Republicans.

Several of the States have already started a distinct movement among the "first voters," and clubs bearing in part this title have made application for membership. One came yesterday from Fort Worth, Texas, with an enrolled membership of enthusiastic young men who will cast their first votes in November, and for Bryan and Sewall.

Princeton, Ill., reports the formation of a Free Silver Swedish Republican Club, with a membership of 200, which will be enrolled as a member of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, but will be a strong factor in the formation of the proposed National Organization of Free Silver Republican Clubs.

Several letters from Iowa show, it is claimed, material accessions to the clubs from Republican ranks. One from Bedford reports: "The Chairman of our club has been a life-long Republican until the silver issue came. We have thirty former Republicans on our roster, and expect to reach fifty, four of them leading attorneys of the State."

St. Louis, and, in fact, the entire State of Missouri, is beginning to evince great interest in the coming second quadrennial convention of Democratic clubs, which will assemble in St. Louis Wednesday, Sept. 30. Secretary Gardner says both Messrs. Bryan and Sewall will be present on that occasion.

New-Jersey is said to be actively engaged in the preliminary steps of club organization, especially in the leading farming counties of the State. Hudson, the banner Democratic county of the State, is alleged to be "full-hot" for the free coinage of silver and has already twenty-seven clubs, most of them being enrolled as members of the National Association.

It is averred that 1,000 clubs will send full delegations to the convention of the Democratic League clubs at St. Louis, Sept. 30. Nebraska promises to have 100 clubs represented. Massachusetts and Vermont sent in several applications to-day.

A PLEA FROM GRANT.

Free-Silver Men Use an Old Message to Advance Their Cause.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—In the new edition of the pamphlet issued by the Democratic Congressional Committee, entitled "Money of the Constitution," will be found the following extract, which shows conclusively, as the committee believes, that President Grant had no knowledge of the demonetization of silver up to the time of his sending his message to Congress, which was in January, 1875. A message announcing his approval of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments and suggesting further legislation to make the law effective was sent to Congress Jan. 14, 1875. In it President Grant said:

In fact, to carry out the first section of the act, another mint becomes a necessity. With the present facilities for coinage, it would take a period probably beyond that fixed by the law for final specie resumption to coin the silver necessary to transact the business of the country.

There are now smelting furnaces for extracting the silver and gold from the ores brought from the mountain territories in Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha—three in the former city—and as much of the change required will be wanted in the Mississippi Valley states, and as the metals to be coined come from west of those States, and, as I understand, the charges for transportation of bullion from either of the cities named to the mint in Philadelphia, or to New-York City, amount to $4 for each $1,000 worth, with an equal expense for transportation back, it would seem a fair argument in favor of adopting one or more cities as the place or places for the establishment of new coining facilities.

TROUBLE IN IDAHO.

Some Populists Refuse to Accept the Fusion Agreement.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 21.—The Democrats and Populists have agreed upon a basis of fusion. The nominations will be distributed as follows: To the Democrats, Presidential Electors, Supreme Court Justices, Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Mine Inspector. To the Populists, the Legislature, Senate, Congressman, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The fusion idea was fought bitterly by the Middle of the Road men, who were given the hearty support of Dubois and the other Republican bolters. The serious bone of contention was the Senatorship, and the Duboisites several times came near disrupting all the prearranged plans and stampeding the conference.

The result of the prolonged conference has been to embitter many of those who fought the fusion with such dogged determination. Among these is J. H. Hawley, a candidate for Senator. When he learned the Democrats had agreed to give the Populists the Senator, he declared publicly that he would take the stump against the entire arrangement.

The convention will meet to-morrow and commence the work of nominating the combination ticket. In this conference the Democrats have come off victors. Three of the Populists who opposed the fusion bolted the convention.

BROOKLYN MACHINE AND BRYAN.

B. J. York Goes to Jamesport and Gets Orders to Indorse Him.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee will meet next Tuesday night, when it will adopt resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform and the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President. Bernard J. York, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, has been at Jamesport, L. I., and has received instructions from McLaughlin as to what the committee should do. He went to Jamesport again yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining whether the committee should indorse the candidacy of James W. Ridgway for Governor.

Primaries will be held for the election of delegates to the convention on Sept. 4, and the conventions for the election of the delegates to the State Convention, to be held on Sept. 7.

A Fusion in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—After three and a half hours of deliberation between the conference committees of the People's Party, the Democratic Party, and the Silver League, it was decided to arrange a fusion on Presidential Electors, the Democrats to have five for Bryan and Sewall and the Populists to have four for Bryan and Watson.

John S. Gore, one of the most influential Populists in this State, refused to agree to the fusion. He felt that he could not conscientously, as a Populist, take a hand in any proceeding that would give Sewall five-ninths of the Populist vote of California.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 21.—Democratic State Chairman Manley is perfecting arrangements for William J. Bryan's tour of North Carolina, it having been definitely settled that he will visit this State. He will make a two days' tour on a special train through the State, making brief speeches from the rear platform, and will be heard at most of the larger towns. There will also be three regular speeches, one at Raleigh and one probably at Greenborough. Populist State Chairman Ayer is arranging for a series of speeches by Mr. Watson next month at various North Carolina points.

M'INTYRE PROSECUTING CHINAMEN

The Assistant District Attorney's Ruling Passion Strong in Vacation.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre of New-York, who is stopping at the Columbia with his family, has become involved in an altercation with a local Chinese laundryman. Mr. McIntyre called at the laundry to get some collars that he claimed the Chinaman had overlooked.

The laundryman insisted that he had given Mr. McIntyre all the articles that had been brought there, but the attorney protested vigorously that eight collars were missing. Mr. McIntyre had the Chinaman and his assistant arrested, and the prisoners were arraigned before Judge Borden this morning, charged with attempted felonious assault. The Chinamen had engaged S. A. Patterson to act in their defense, but he fail

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Index to Classified Advertisements.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Hotels	7
Apartments To Let	12	Hotels of the World	12
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	11	Instruction	7
Bankers' Cards	11	Meetings and Elections	11
Brooklyn Real Estate	5	New Publications	5
For Sale	12	Pianos and Organs	7
Business Notices	5	Post Office Notice	12
Business Opportunities	7	Public Notices	11
City Houses To Let	12	Real Estate For Exchange	12
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Religious Notices	7
Deaths	7	Situations Wanted	7
Dividends	11	Summer Resorts	7
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	12
Financial	11	The Turf	7
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	12
Help Wanted	7		

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:15. Matinée. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:00 and 7:30. Lilliputian Exercises—8:15. Matinée 2:15. Rice's Carnival—2:30 and 8:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Louisville—3:30.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:30.
TERRACE GARDEN—Der Puenger!.

For Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG 22, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

AFTER SILVER, PAPER.

All the arguments in favor of free silver rest on the fact that silver is cheap, that the silver in a dollar is worth less than 100 cents. If this makes silver good material out of which to coin dollars, then paper is still better, for it is worth almost nothing. If the stamp of the Government can make 53 cents (or 51 cents) worth of silver as good as a dollar, then it can make a piece of paper equally good.

This was clearly the idea in the minds of the framers of the Chicago platform. They declared: "Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals." We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the National banks and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private."

Of course if Congress is to direct the issue of all paper money, if prices are to rise in the ratio of the money in circulation, and if every one is to be happy in the ratio that prices rise, a Populist Congress, carrying out the policy of the Chicago platform, would order all the paper money that it thought the people wanted. There would be two difficulties about this. One would be to get the paper out of the Treasury. Mr. BRYAN, when in Congress, was ready with a plan for this purpose. He proposed to drain the paper money out of the Treasury by canals. One of his canals was to be across the isthmus at Nicaragua. That, however, would be only a very modest outlet, though with time and digging it could provide for one or two hundred millions. Another may be called a transcontinental canal or system of canals. This was to be deep and broad enough for ships to pass from the furthest limit of the lakes to the seaboard at New-York on the north and by the Mississippi to New-Orleans at the south. Through this system of canalizing the Treasury, so to speak, no end of paper money could be drawn away. The experience of our own country and of the world teaches us that this would lead to a fearful amount of extravagance and corruption, but it would "get out" the money, and that is Mr. BRYAN'S sole purpose.

The second difficulty is of a different sort and increases in proportion as the first one is overcome; in proportion, that is, as paper money is issued. This is to keep the paper money "redeemable in coin." Where is the coin, even silver, to come from? It will not come from taxes, for taxes will surely be paid in Government paper. The Bryanites expressly declare that they are "opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace," so the coin could not be got by selling bonds. There would, in fact, be no way in which it could be got except by buying it with Government paper. Buying coin with paper to redeem the paper with is by no means too absurd for Mr. BRYAN to accept as a logical financial operation, but no man of sense could think of it with a straight face.

What the scheme of BRYAN'S platform would come to, then, is a limitless issue of irredeemable paper. Nothing could stop it except a general breakdown such as followed a like issue after the War of the American Revolution, after the French Revolution, and in the Confederate States after the recent civil war. This is the feast to which the American people are invited.

RAILROAD RECEIVERSHIPS.

In his annual address as President of the American Bar Association Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY devoted his attention chiefly to an evil which has grown to enormous proportions in this country in the reorganization of insolvent railroad corporations. This process presents the anomaly of receiverships in the interest of debtors instead of creditors, and the rehabilitation of the property for the benefit of those who very often are responsible for bringing it to wreck.

Mr. STOREY called attention to the familiar fact that railroads have been commonly built and equipped in this country with borrowed capital, raised by the issue of bonds, while the stock through which the management is controlled has often gone as a bonus with the bonds and represent no cash payments. The bonds go into the market and the creditors become widely scattered, while the control and management remain concentrated.

When by mismanagement or misfortune a corporation becomes unable to meet its obligations, its managers, who see the danger coming and perhaps have brought it on and who know all about its condition, make the application for a receivership, and the creditors, who know nothing definite about the situation, are not even consulted. Not only is the receivership granted on the application of the debtor corporation, but its managers generally select the receiver, and frequently he is one of their own number. Every ordinary rule of equity with reference to insolvency is disregarded, and the receiver, instead of being in the position of an independent trustee acting for the interests of all concerned and responsible to a court which is bound to guard the interests of all is the instrument of one party to a nominal litigation and is appointed to serve its own purposes.

This abuse of receiverships in the reorganization of railroad companies has not only been the cause of great losses to the creditors of these corporations, but the source of a profound distrust in their management. They have been used to cover up the consequences of mismanagement and even of the corrupt misuse of corporate powers. The courts have been so far at fault in the matter as to produce a general suspicion of subserviency to corporations, which has a bad effect upon the public mind. The condition of the law relating to the matter is at the bottom of the whole evil, and the remedy can only be applied by legislation regulating the reorganization of bankrupt railroad corporations in a manner to afford equal protection to the rights and interests of all concerned.

EXPLANATIONS FROM ARKANSAS.

The frank utterances of prominent supporters of the Bryan silver movement should leave no doubt in the mind of any man as to the character and purpose of the silver policy. The leader of the silver movement in Arkansas—although Senator JONES of that State is more conspicuous in Nations' politics—is Judge W. S. MCCAIN of Little Rock. On the 17th inst., five days after the delivery of Mr. BRYAN'S address at Madison Square Garden, he gave to the public an authorized interview, the first part of which was as follows:

"I am sometimes asked if I believe the remonetization of silver would increase its value so as to make the bullion in a silver dollar equal in value to the present gold dollar. I answer no. If I thought so, I would not waste time advocating the restoration of the unlimited coinage of silver.

"The sole object of remonetizing silver, as I understand it, is to secure a cheaper dollar with which to measure and regulate prices.

"Our present gold dollar is too valuable. Its purchasing power is too great. It will buy too much."

This is plain enough. It is the familiar doctrine that the dollars now in use are "two-dollar dollars" which buy too much, and that there should be substituted for them dollars having about half as much purchasing power. We ask all wage earners to weigh carefully the meaning of this.

Judge MCCAIN, "one of the leading jurists of the State and the original silver man of that section," goes on to say that "when a small amount of money will buy a large quantity of everything we begin to want to know if we cannot find a cheaper money that will not buy so much."

"If we would only adopt the silver dollar as the unit and measure of value, we would thereby have a money that would be only a little more than half as valuable as gold, and it would be exactly what we want."

He will ascertain in November that a large majority of the people of the United States do not want it. "If you want bigger prices," he says, "you must have a cheaper dollar."

"Would not the gold dollar go to a premium?

"Yes, but what harm would this do? You ask would not this be unfair to creditors and consequently dishonest? Our National debt is all payable in silver, by the express terms of the contract, and it would not be dishonest to pay it in silver."

As to "private debts made within the last few years" he is in doubt. "Perhaps they ought to be paid in gold." But this "jurist" believes that one may be too honest about debt payments:

"According to the laws of MOSES, all debts had to be forgiven once in seven years. In consonance with this law of MOSES, the Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to pass a bankrupt act, and thereby cancel all debts, and Congress has passed such an act more than once. The forgiveness of debts is a virtue inculcated in the Sermon on the Mount, but it is a virtue that has of late fallen somewhat into 'innocuous desuetude.'

"The payment of debts is the only virtue we hear much about nowadays. This sentiment of honesty is not to be disparaged, but there is such a thing as being a fool, even about paying debts."

The Bryan Democratic Committee should invite Judge MCCAIN to make an address at Madison Square Garden and thereafter to go on the stump throughout the East.

STREET-CAR TRANSFERS.

The actor who submitted to be arrested on Friday night rather than to submit to pay what he regarded as an unjust demand for an additional car fare has performed a public service. What HERBERT SPENCER called the criminal good nature of the American people is illustrated by the fact that there are few of us who will take a dollar's worth of trouble in order to resist an extortion of a nickel. When one of us does this the rest of us ought at least to recognize, if we do not imitate his public spirit.

Apparently this gentleman had neglected the forms of procuring the voucher which would have shown that he had already paid his fare and was entitled to be transferred. In explanation of this neglect it appeared that he had been abroad and was unaware of the system of checks that had been introduced. It seems doubtful whether a passenger who has actually paid his fare can be ejected for neglecting to keep the receipt which the carrier issues for his own convenience. It does not seem at all doubtful that this passenger was brutally treated both on the car and at the station house. The effect of his courageous resistance to injustice should and may be an improvement of the manners of conductors on the cable cars.

RECIPROCITY IN CANADA.

The queer plank about reciprocity in the St. Louis platform, it has now become quite plain, was not inserted unadvisedly or lightly. The queerness of the plank is extreme, especially in the statement with which it begins that "protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy." It might as well be said that protection and free trade are "twins," because reciprocity is nothing in the world but a relaxation of protection. So far as it goes, it is an extension to the country or countries chosen for reciprocal commercial arrangements of the free trade which prevails throughout our own borders.

It is very interesting to remark that the overtures of the St. Louis platform have been accepted by the new Premier of Canada. A Montreal letter to a Chicago paper gives what purports to be, and doubtless is, an authoritative statement of Mr. LAURIER'S position on this matter. Mr. LAURIER assumes, safely enough, as it now appears on both sides of the border, that Mr. MCKINLEY is to be the next President of the United States and that some effort will be made to give practical effect to the declaration of the Republican platform. The declaration in favor of reciprocity has in fact an exclusive reference to Canada. That country is not mentioned, but there is no other with respect to which the declaration has any practical force. Mr. BLAINE'S Pan-American scheme died with him, if it did not die before him. But there would be an evident advantage in relaxing the strictness of the existing tariff in respect to Canada. If the beneficent result of reciprocity should exhibit the other "twin" in a very bad light, that is not the concern of revenue reformers, and the Republican platform makers may be left to settle the contradiction as they may between themselves and their constituents.

There is another and more practical obstacle, of which Mr. LAURIER takes no notice, but which was last Winter brought very powerfully to our attention. That is the power which the "silver Senators" possess and have shown a disposition to use to make the tariff pay tribute to silver. It is this consideration which makes MCKINLEY'S talk about the tariff so entirely inane. For the first half of his term, at all events, the Republican Party will be unable to get any tariff legislation at all without the permission of the silver Senators, and experience leads us to believe that that permission will be accorded only in return for a pledge to "do something for silver." The fact that MCKINLEY has abstained from any committal not to do something for silver, short, of course, of the free and unlimited coinage of that metal at 16 to 1, is one of the strongest objections to him upon the part of sound-money men, and one of the chief explanations as well as justifications of the demand for a third ticket. Suppose that the very best happens that can happen, and that BRYAN is so overwhelmingly defeated that free coinage disappears as a political issue. The interest of the silver-mine owners will remain the same and they will pursue it in the Senate with as little lack of scruple or of shame as they have exhibited heretofore. If the Republicans should exhibit any real interest in a reciprocity treaty or in anything else, the silver Senators would undoubtedly take advantage of this interest for the levy of blackmail.

So that reciprocity with Canada cannot, on any theory of our political situation, be regarded as a practical question. Both the St. Louis platform and Mr. LAURIER'S talk are academic, which does not prevent Mr. LAURIER'S talk from being very interesting. "I am prepared," he says, "to make an arrangement with your country for the free exchange of such natural products and such manufactured articles as may be mutually agreed upon." Evidently this does not commit the Premier to any embarrassing extent, but it is deprived of its Bunsbyism by the addition, undoubtedly accurate, that the Canadian "Liberals have always been in favor of freer trade with the United States."

It is not only about reciprocity, but about other subjects of common interest to the two countries, that Mr. LAURIER talks in an intelligent and interesting way. He has something to say about the fisheries and much about the Canadian canals with reference to the interest of American as well as of Canadian farmers. Easier and cheaper transportation from the Northwest is in truth a primary need of the farmer of Minnesota as well as of Manitoba. And in speaking of this common need Mr. LAURIER makes a remark which may be superfluous upon his side of the line, but is certainly not superfluous upon ours. "You cannot, if I may be allowed to say so, help the farmer on this continent by any quack device. You can do it only by cheapening the cost of producing the stuff and by reducing the expense of getting it to the European market."

A SIGNIFICANT RESIGNATION.

Mr. CHARLES HEBER CLARK, for some years past editor of The Manufacturer, which is the organ of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, has resigned his editorial office because he is unable to agree with the club and its officers concerning the attitude of the paper toward the silver issue, or because the officers could not induce him to support the club's policy in its own journal, which, they think, ought not to oppose the views of the 500 merchants who publish it.

The Manufacturer is not a publication of wide circulation and great influence, but the retirement of Mr. CLARK is nevertheless an event of considerable significance. Under his management this weekly paper was for a long time and until a recent date virtually a silver organ. Week after week it was filled with arguments and appeals which might have been written by Senator STEWART or Senator JOHN P. JONES. The influence thus exerted against the gold standard and virtually in behalf of silver monometallism was more or less effective in suggesting or encouraging certain movements, originating in Philadelphia, for a compromise with the silver Senators that should unite silver and high-tariff interests, and the attempts of WHARTON BARKER to procure the support of Eastern manufacturers for silver-coinage projects.

The course of the journal excited so much comment that the editor has been restrained for some time past by a publication committee which is by no means in agreement with him, and as the members of this committee as well as the chief officers of the club are prominent members now of the Business Men's National Campaign Committee, earnestly working to insure the defeat of the silver-coinage project, a decent regard for consistency and for the club's reputation required that the paper's utterances should no longer be those of Mr. CLARK. And so, in all probability, we shall hear no more of the silver propaganda in Philadelphia.

THE STRENGTH OF ALDRIDGE.

It is generally admitted that among the aspirants for the Republican nomination for Governor in this State Superintendent ALDRIDGE of the State Department of Public Works has the lead. It is also admitted that he owes it entirely to the abuse of his official power and influence. Caucuses in the canal counties have been controlled by the use of men employed in the department, and the belief that the Superintendent's favor is of value in getting employment and in getting contracts for canal work has had influence in other parts of the State, even in this city.

Considering the safeguards which the law intends to throw about public employments and public contracts, this influence of spoils or the hope of spoils in Mr. ALDRIDGE'S canvass for the nomination reveals the character of the man in a dazzling light. He is known as a spoils politician, who detests the principles and the methods of civil service reform, but this canvass shows that he evades its requirements and defies its spirit. We have always contended that the execution of civil service laws is safe only in the hands of those who believe in them. It is easy for an official in charge of an administrative department, making appointments and dismissals and exercising direct authority over those employed, to evade the intent of the law and to abuse his powers if he is so disposed and lacks scruple.

If Superintendent ALDRIDGE observed the spirit of the law and kept within the purpose of the civil service rules, no one employed along the canals or in any way connected with his department would feel himself called upon to do political work for its chief. If he were a man sensitive to official honor and to public duty, he not only would not expect it, but would not permit it. If he were true to the requirements of the Constitution and the laws in respect to the civil service in his department, nobody would regard it as an advantage to work for him in political caucuses and conventions.

And yet it is an admitted fact that he is working to get the Republican nomination for Governor, that he is using the power and influence of his office to advance his object, that he is getting support on account of his control or supposed control of patronage, and, in short, that his whole strength and advantage as a candidate are due to his official position and the use he is making of it. If the convention should nominate him next week, it would be in effect an approval of his course and an expression of contempt for civil service reform, even though embodied in the Constitution, on the part of the Republican Party of this State.

That a man of this character is holding the most important place in the civil service of the State of New-York, so far as employments and expenditures are concerned, and that he is using his power, as was to be expected, in furthering his own political ambition, is due to Gov. MORTON'S early subserviency to Boss PLATT.

The Bryan headquarters in this city have been open several weeks, and not one representative New-York Democrat has been seen about the place. "JIMMY" O'BRIEN goes there, and sometimes SULZER. But compare the short list of the daily visitors with the list of well-known Democrats who were in Madison Square Garden when BOURKE COCKRAN spoke for sound money. This year Democratic headquarters in the "regular" sense means a place where there are no Democrats.

What a prodigious amount of conjecture, insinuation, inference, and plain ordinary lying it takes to keep the breath of life in the rumor that HILL and CROKER are coming out for BRYAN.

The receipts from the Raines liquor tax throughout the State up to date exceed $10,800,000, and are likely to be fully $11,000,000 for the year ending with May 1 next. One-third of this goes to the State Treasury, and pretty nearly one-half will be derived from this city, on account of the higher rate collected here. If this discrimination were made in a direct tax upon property its rank injustice would be recognized by everybody, but, though the money is taken from the city for the benefit of the State in an unjust proportion to the amount taken from other communities, many good people seem to think it is all right because it is derived from the liquor traffic. The disfavor in which the traffic is held appears to blind people to the principle of equality and justice in taxation, as applied to the communities from which the taxes are drawn.

Mr. BRYAN'S theory that the demand for a fifty-cent dollar will be so great as to raise the value to 100 cents is opposed to all the experience this country has ever had, as well as to common sense. It is on a par with the Irishman's theory that the true way to make tight boots go on easy was first to wear them a day or two.

FUNERAL OF MRS. JOHN E. PARSONS

Impressive Rites and Interment in the Lenox Cemetery.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 21.—The funeral of Mrs. John E. Parsons was held to-day from Trinity Episcopal Church at 2 P. M. after a short service at Stonover, Mr. Parsons's country seat. The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of the parish, and the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New-York. The Rev. Arthur Lawrence of Stockbridge was also present in the chancel.

The services at the grave in the Lenox Cemetery were conducted by the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New-York. The services were simple but impressive. The choir and congregation sang "Rock of Ages" and other appropriate hymns.

A great profusion of flowers was sent by Mrs. Parsons's friends among the cottagers. At the head of the casket in the church was a cross about three feet high of white roses, lilies, and other flowers, and the casket was completely covered with a mass of flowers consisting of white lilies, white sweet peas, and asters.

The casket was of black broadcloth, upon which was a plate inscribed: "Born April 19, 1834, Mary D. Parsons, wife of John E. Parsons. Died Aug. 18, 1896."

A special car brought many prominent people, mostly friends from New-York, a large number of whom were lawyers, including Messrs. Ogden and Shepard, Mr. Parsons's partners; Joseph H. Choate, and Charles Butler.

Mr. Parsons, his son Herbert, and son-in-law D. Percy Morgan, together with a delegation of New-York lawyers and Lenox cottagers, followed the casket on foot to the cemetery. There were no honorary pall bearers. Nearly all the cottagers and many of the townspeople attended the funeral.

The burial took place in the family lot in the Lenox Cemetery, beside the grave of Miss Helen Parsons. A delegation of eighteen fresh-air children from St. Helen's Home, at Curtisville, where there are now 100 such children, attended the funeral.

A memorial service will be held next Sunday evening at the chapel erected by Mr. Parsons at New-Lenox. It will be conducted by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor will preach a memorial sermon.

PERSONALS.

—Henri Rochefort has been sued for divorce. The case was to have been called the other day at Paris and tried in camera, but both parties were out of town, and the suit fell through. It will, however, probably be renewed after the long vacation by Mme. Rochefort, née de Brède. This lady is a Savoyard, a devout Catholic, and was in the Comte de Chambord's lifetime a Legitimist. She formed a romantic attachment for M. Rochefort before she ever saw him, and after his escape from New-Caledonia got a mutual friend to propose a marriage. She was nice looking, young, fairly rich, and well bred. M. Rochefort was grateful to her for the interest she took in him, and, being a widower, said "Yes" to the matchmaker. The marriage was celebrated in Switzerland. Incompatibility of disposition soon showed itself. The lady was conventional and had rigid principles, or habits of mind that she took for principles. M. Rochefort prized personal liberty above everything else. What with the prim manners of Geneva and the uncongenial home influence of Mme. Rochefort, his pen lost its sparkle, and he had to choose, he said, between reverting to bachelorhood or to depend on his wife for bread. Besides, he had three children. Mme. Rochefort's principles did not admit of her suing for a divorce until it was represented to her that she could get the ruling of a French tribunal supplemented by a Bull of nullity of marriage from Rome. Her great plea is that she has lived apart from M. Rochefort for eighteen years, and that he deserted the conjugal home. He is certain not to offer opposition.

—M. Jules Lemaître, the French Academician, dramatist, novelist, and dramatic critic, has been giving away the prizes at the Lycée of Orleans. During his speech he spoke of himself as a Guêpin, the nickname for the Orléanais. The word dates from the siege of Orleans. Joan of Arc seems to have known how to charm bees. During a hot fight between the French and English she was looking on from a point of vantage. The English were getting near enough to use scaling ladders. Joan saw beehives in a garden and, rapidly seizing on them one by one, carried them to the outwork and threw them down on the heads of the English. They at once fled. Burgundians among them cried, "Les Guêpes! les Guêpes!" taking them for wasps. The Orléanais were therefore nicknamed Guêpins, or little wasps. There does not, however, seem any authority save that of tradition for the story.

—The French Government intends to pay 100,000 for the late M. Waddington's collection of old coins. This is regarded as a great price. There are, perhaps, a dozen unique things in the collection. Numismatologists wonder at the splendid terms M. Waddington's executors have made, and wonder where the quantities of coins of small interest are to be placed. M. Waddington helped in his collections. It is said that he intended to give it to his adopted country, but under the stress of circumstances judged well to leave it to this family. He spent his leisure hours, magnifying glass in hand, in studying numismatic collections in museums, public and private, and showed sagacity in buying. His honeymoon was passed in Greece and Asia Minor, hunting up old coins.

—There is no hurry or bustle in royal journalism. The marriage of the Princess Maud was celebrated on Wednesday, July 22. The official report of the event was published in a supplement to The London Gazette on Aug. 6, a fortnight and a day after the event. It is understood that the Queen herself revises the proofs of these royal supplements of The London Gazette. Her Majesty may plead that her editorial duties must wait when more urgent duties of State demand her attention.

—John Bull petitioning the House of Lords for redress of a grievance sounds like a joke. But it is, on the contrary, a proceeding of the most earnest description. Mr. John Bull is the appropriate name of an officer who, until the 30th of July, was Resident Superintendent of the Palace of Westminster. A little more than a month ago he received notice to quit from the Lord Chamberlain, who refuses to reopen consideration of Mr. Bull's case. Hence the petition to the House of Lords.

—Li Hung Chang will leave England on Saturday, Aug. 22, for New-York on the American Line steamship St. Louis.

PASSENGERS BACK FROM EUROPE.

Big List on the Lucania, Including Many Visitors to These Shores.

There were nearly 700 cabin passengers on the big Cunard steamship Lucania, which arrived at her pier yesterday afternoon. Besides the influx of returning American tourists there were a great many prominent Europeans aboard. The Lucania made a fine run, though not a record-breaking trip, and her passengers enjoyed a fine-weather voyage throughout.

Pools were made on some of the days' runs, and there was a good deal of fun at the expense of Henry C. Frick of the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg, who, it was said, had bid up for the privilege of a number to an amount in excess of all the rest of the pool. He and another were winners, and the divided total was less than his contribution to the pool.

In Mr. Frick's party were Mrs. Frick, Master Childe Frick, Miss Helen C. Frick, and Mr. C. R. Dilworth, who has been making a trip around the world.

E. K. and J. W. B. Laird, younger members of the Birkenhead shipbuilding firm which built the famous Confederate cruiser Alabama and is now engaged in the building of torpedo-boat destroyers, were also passengers. They come to the United States to inspect American shipyards.

Charles West, F. R. G. S., author of "Myself and the Other Man," was met at the pier by a number of friends. He went to the Transvaal two years ago to get material for a new book. He succumbed to the gold fever while there and profited to the extent of £75,000, it was said.

With Mr. West on the Lucania was Commander B. Wrey of the royal navy, to whom, by virtue of his office, were extended the courtesies of the bridge by the Lucania's commander, Capt. McKay, who is himself a member of the royal naval reserve.

Other passengers were Marshall Stevens, manager of the Manchester Ship Canal; Sir Dominic Colnaghi, H. B. M., Consul General at Boston; Lady Colnaghi, Miss Colnaghi, E. Dewdney, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia; Sir Andrew Fairbairn, the engineer; Miss Margaret Mather, Mr. and Mrs. James McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bickford Smith, Mme. de Bodisco, Miss Olga de Bodisco, Prof. John F. Buchanan, Mrs. Arthur Cadogan, Capt. E. W. Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dumaresq and family, Major and Mrs. Ralph H. Ensign, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Fairbanks.

T. Henry French, Mr. and Mrs. R. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lockwood, Mrs. D. Loring, the Rev. A. M. Manley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Vernon Mann, Francis D. Millet, A. J. Nutting, the Misses Nutting, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Pearsall, the Rev. P. J. Prendergast, D. D.; P. H. Pyne, P. M. Rhinelander, Sir William Rose, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Keene, Dr. S. T. R. Kemp, Emerson Titus, Walter Baron von Richthofen, Prof. Macewan, Judge Henry Stoddard, Mrs. Stoddard, Miss Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Loeb, Señor Don Antonio Ortiz, M. P. Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Rives, and Mr. and Mrs. James Scarlett.

Among arrivals on other incoming steamships were the following:

Hamburg-American Line Steamship Columbia, from Hamburg—Mr. and Mrs. Mark Aronson, G. W. Anson, W. A. Du Bois, Robert Black, Frank C. Bush, W. J. Calton, George A. Cheney, M. W. D. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Fraser, Dr. William Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Howard, W. B. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Parshall, E. J. Parker, Frank Russak, H. L. Rand, David Untermayer, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Williams, and the Rev. Dr. D. N. McVickar.

Hamburg-American Line Steamship Persia, from Hamburg—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burrowes, Miss Virginia Burrowes, Dr. J. Billing, Gustav Reno, Prof. E. F. Herrmahns, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Janssen, and George Kemmerer.

LIGHT ON A FAMOUS ROMANCE.

Musset's Version of "The Venetian Incident" Disproved by Dr. Pagello.

Translated from The Journal des Débats.

The three-cornered romance which was lived by George Sand, Alfred de Musset, and Dr. Pagello is still wrapped in some mystery. "Elle et Lui" and "Lui et Elle" are versions of it, written by persons too much interested to be exact. The extremely curious book by Mme. Arvède Barine and the recent publications of M. Spoelberg de Lovenjoul leave certain points in obscurity. Dr. Cabanès has undertaken to illuminate them.

With this object in view, M. Cabanès addressed himself to the only surviving participant in the famous episode; but "the most fortunate of the three" proved to be also the most discreet. Having returned to the calm of bourgeoise life after his short paroxysm of romantic folly, the Italian doctor has up to a recent period preserved complete silence in regard to the events that made him celebrated fifty years ago. Then, and for the first time, he allowed M. Fontana, one of his friends, to make public certain facts about "the Venetian incident," about that night when two shadows thrown on the wall of the Hotel Danielli revealed to de Musset, already suffering from a severe illness, that he had been deceived.

George Sand always protested against this story. M. Fontana also rejects it. "One night," he says, "George Sand, after writing three pages of prose full of poetry and inspiration, (M. Pagello still has them, and they have never been published,) took an unaddressed envelope, placed therein the poetic declaration, and handed it to Dr. Pagello. He, seeing no address, did not understand, or pretended not to understand, for whom the letter was intended, and asked George Sand what he should do with it. Snatching the letter from his hands, she wrote upon the envelope, 'To the stupid Pagello.' Some days afterward George Sand frankly told de Musset that henceforth she could be to him only a friend."

In 1881 Pagello said he had decided to burn the letters he had received from George Sand. He did not do it, according to M. Fontana, who believes that this correspondence, of which there is enough to form a volume, is to-day in the possession of an Italian literary man, and will be published after Pagello's death. Pagello, moreover, has written a "Memorial," which he has intrusted to his eldest daughter, and his son, who is a doctor in the hospital at Belluno, writing to Dr. Cabanès on June 9, last year, said: "I will try to secure for you a copy of the letter—a magnificent poetic fragment—in which, one night at the Hotel Danielli, George Sand declared her love for my father. To do so, however, will be difficult."

It is not an ordinary spectacle which this nonogenarian presents, as he arranges and annotates, for the respectful admiration of his race, the justificatory documents of the romance which made for him an unexpected celebrity. And in contemplating this Fortunio of 1834, one cannot but recall the old Duc de Lavardière, "who had been, they say, the lover of Marie Antoinette, coming between M. de Coigny and M. de Lauzun," and whom Flaubert describes "bent over his well-filled plate, a napkin under his chin, and tied behind, like that of a child, drops of sauce falling from his mouth. Again and again her eyes turned involuntarily upon this old man with flaccid lips as upon something extraordinary and august. He had lived in a Court and rested on the couch of Queens."

The Ocean Grove Camp Meeting.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—At the close of the first day of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association it was reckoned that fourteen meetings had been held. The first, or consecration, service was at 5:45 o'clock this morning, and with hardly an intermission meetings continued until late to-night. The Rev Dr. James M. Buckley, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Willey of Syracuse, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph G. Reed of Ocean Grove preached in the Auditorium. The preachers to-morrow are Bishop Thomas Bowman, D. D., of the Methodist Church; Mrs. Margaret Bottome and her sister, Miss Carrie McDonald of Hillsboro, Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Forbes, of Minnesota.

LOSS OF THE WILLIE ROSENFELD.

One of Mr. Sewall's Vessels Founders on the Brazil Coast.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A cablegram received from Santa Catharina, Brazil, says the American ship Willie Rosenfeld, commanded by Capt. Dunphy, which sailed from New-York April 23 for San Francisco, has foundered 400 miles off the coast. Part of the crew were saved and landed there, but two boats containing fourteen persons are missing.

The Willie Rosenfeld, which some time since came prominently into notice as the result of brutality to which members of her crew were subjected, belonged principally to Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me., of which firm the Chicago candidate for Vice President is the senior member. Her Master, Capt. W. H. Dunphy, was also part owner.

D. B. Dearborn, the agent in this city, received a telegram from Arthur Sewall & Co. yesterday afternoon announcing the receipt of a cablegram from Capt. Dunphy giving assurance that all hands were safe.

Santa Catharina is an island off the coast of the State of the same name in Southern Brazil, and contains the principal port of the State, Desterro.

The Rosenfeld was a full-rigged three-masted wooden ship, rated as of the first class in the American record. She was built in Bath in 1885, and measured 2,455 tons. She was 290 feet in length, 44 feet beam, and 27 feet depth.

On her present voyage she carried a general cargo, but principally railroad iron, valued at $100,000.

The loss is believed to be in the main covered by insurance.

The ship's crew—eighteen all told—as recorded in the office of the Shipping Commissioner, was as follows: Captain, W. H. Dunphy; first mate, J. H. Gillespie; second mate, Edward R. Baldwin, third mate, William Smith; carpenter, J. Johnson; sewardess, Maggie Varnell; cook, Lewis Varnell; seamen, William Jackson, Arthur Robinson, Henry Wamey, H. Lübre, Joseph Davis, Jacob German, John Spoonis, C. C. Simpson, E. J. Prosser, and H. S. Ross. H. B. Ross, a boy, was also aboard as a passenger.

The sufferings of seamen who ship on vessels of the Sewall fleet have been made familiar to readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Many of the specific cases were recalled after the nomination of Mr. Sewall at Chicago, that of the Willie Rosenfeld being reviewed in the issue of July 12.

When the crew of this ship appeared before Shipping Commissioner M. J. Power on the vessel's arrival here from the Pacific coast, in January last, and told the story of their treatment, he characterized it as the most flagrant brutality recorded during twenty-five years.

Mate Gillespie, on the arrival of the ship at Port Townsend, on the outward voyage, disappeared, to escape the processes of the court, which had been invoked by members of the crew. Gillespie had beaten the men with belaying pins, knocked them down, kicked them, cut and bruised them.

The second mate, Sullivan, took his place literally on the return trip. Two men had to go to the hospital as soon as the ship came into port. One had a wound on his head, which had been open for four months. Another had been assaulted 170 times, he said, during the voyage.

Capt. Dunphy was accused of authorizing and instigating the cruelty, and he was charged with sailing short-handed, of supplying insufficient food, and of overcharging for supplies from the "slopchest."

Indictments were found by the Federal Grand Jury, but Mate Sullivan disappeared, and the Captain, giving bonds for his appearance, sailed away again, with his old mate, Gillespie, re-employed, on the voyage which has just met an untimely ending.

HE THINKS KENTUCKY IS SAFE.

Correspondent's Review of the Sound-Money Feeling in that State.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

New-Yorkers, whose judgment in political matters is too apt to be influenced by the timidity of some of their public men, seem to have little conception of the extent of the Democratic revolt against Bryan in Kentucky. A gentleman just arrived from that State who has thorough knowledge of the State, was informed only a few days ago by one of the leading Democrats in the State—a man of cool judgment—that it was his deliberate opinion that Kentucky would give a majority of at least 25,000 against Bryan.

The silver men in that State are surprised at the number of substantial and influential farmers who are taking part in this movement against the Populist nominated at Chicago and St. Louis.

It is also noteworthy that the old Confederates have taken the field for the Nation's honor, and are leading this fight in Kentucky. Gen. Buckner, the most popular Governor the State ever had, is in the lead, with such able lieutenants as Gen. Duke, Cols. Castleman and Breckenridge, Judge Hines, Senator Lindsay, Judge Ward, and many other old Confederate soldiers, while the temporary Chairman of the Sound-Money Convention which met at Louisville yesterday was ex-Lieut. Gov. Hindman, a gallant Union soldier.

In Kentucky the Union and Confederate soldiers stand shoulder to shoulder in defending the country against the impending danger of anarchy and repudiation.

Feeling somewhat exalted with pride over the patriotic action of the leading Democrats of my native State, I cannot refrain from expressing my sympathies to my friends in New-York, who must feel a sense of deep humiliation when they see such Democratic Senators as Gray, Vilas, Lindsay, Palmer, and Caffery come out boldly against the un-Democratic Altgeld-Tillman-Coxey

FOUR ENGAGEMENTS LOST.

SPANISH CLAIMS OF VICTORIES OVER INSURGENT BANDS.

The Government Admits to Forty-four Wounded Men, One of Them a Captain—Rubi Attacks a Convoy and Is Beaten Off—Unexploded Torpedoes Found by Spaniards in the Road over Which the Escort Was Passing.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The Spanish force commanded by Col. Hernandez has had three engagements with the rebels under Bermudez, near Isabel, Province of Pinar del Rio. Fifteen of the rebels were killed. The troops lost a Captain and twenty-one privates wounded.

Gen. Bosch reports that the rebel leader Rabi attacked a convoy at Jiguani, near Bayamo. The insurgents were repulsed. Their losses are unknown. Twenty-two of the troops were wounded.

The troops found a number of unexploded torpedos in the road.

NANSEN WELCOMED IN TROMSOE.

The Arctic Explorer Reunited with the Members of His Crew.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 21.—Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has arrived here on board of Sir George Baden-Powell's auxiliary steam yacht Otaria. He was given an enthusiastic reception.

The Fram was in port, and as soon as the Otaria arrived Capt. Sverdrup and the members of the crew boarded the yacht, where an affecting meeting took place between Dr. Nansen and his comrades. Mutual congratulations were exchanged upon the escape from the perils of the Arctic seas, and the occasion was altogether a most enjoyable one for those who formed the expedition.

Tromsoe was gayly decorated in honor of the adventurous explorers.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 21.—The Christiania Norgenbladet makes the statement that upon one occasion after Dr. Nansen left the Fram imbedded in the ice in March, 1895, the crew of the vessel loaded sledges with provisions and prepared to leave the ship.

The Fram, according to the Norgenbladet, still has on board three years' provisions and 550 tons of coal.

Upon the occasion of the Fram's calling at Danes Island, Spitzbergen, on Aug. 14, M. Andree, the Swedish explorer, told Capt. Sverdrup that the season was too far advanced to justify a balloon ascension, and that it was his intention to leave Spitzbergen on Aug. 20.

SCHOOL QUESTION NEARLY SETTLED.

Mr. Sifton of Manitoba Leaves Ottawa for Winnipeg Hopefully.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Premier Laurier announced that the correspondence between the late Government and the Governor General in regard to the resignation of the late Ministry will be brought down as soon as the debate on the address is completed.

Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the Opposition, thought the correspondence should be brought down and discussed with the address.

In answer to Mr. Haggarty, Premier Laurier said the interview with him published recently in Chicago respecting the relations of Canada with the United States was substantially correct.

Before leaving for Winnipeg to-night, Attorney General Sifton of Manitoba said the result of interviews he and Messrs. Cameron and Watson had with Mr. Laurier led him to believe that when the whole matter was laid before Premier Greenway, the basis of the settlement of the school question will have been reached.

Consecration of Martinelli.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Rome representative of the United Associated Presses telegraphs that the consecration of the Rev. Sebastian Martinelli as Archbishop of Ephesus has been fixed to take place Aug. 30, instead of Aug. 23, as was previously announced. Shortly after his consecration the Archbishop will proceed to the United States, where he will succeed Cardinal Satolli as Papal Delegate. The ceremony of consecration will be performed by Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State.

Jewish Emigrants Barred.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Turkish Legation has received the following communication, from the Sublime Porte:

"We have been informed that a great number of Jewish families who had emigrated from Russia to the United States intend to establish themselves in Turkey. The access of the empire is expressly forbidden to the Jewish emigrants."

England Arbitrates with Colombia.

BERNE, Aug. 21.—At the request of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of Colombia, the Government of Switzerland has appointed three Swiss jurists to arbitrate the differences arising out of a disputed railroad concession in the Republic of Colombia. The concession is claimed by a British subject whose contention is disputed by the Colombian authorities.

English Agitator Arrested in Antwerp

ANTWERP, Aug. 21.—Ben Tillett, the English labor agitator, arrived here today, in connection with the new international federation of waterside laborers. He was at once arrested, and the chances are that he will be deported. The authorities do not intend to permit foreign agitators to attempt to inaugurate labor troubles in this country.

Dominican Treaty to be Abrogated.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Gazette announces that the Dominican Republic will denounce the commercial treaty between the republic and Great Britain and that the convention will cease to be of effect July 14, 1897.

Wrecked in the East Indies.

BATAVIA, Java, Aug. 21.—The American ship Governor Goodwin, Capt. Oakes, from New-York, April 29, for Cheroo, is ashore on Prince's Island, and is a total wreck. The crew were all saved.

Steerage Rates to be Reduced.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The German transatlantic steamship companies will reduce their steerage rates to 150 marks, beginning in September.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—The India rice crop for this year will be large, the returns now in showing an increase of 40,900 tons over the corresponding months of last year. Last year was the largest on record with the exception of 1890-91, the quantities shipped being respectively 1,686,000 and 1,723,700 tons, as compared with an average annual export during the ten years ended 1895 of 1,421,500 tons.

—The Norwegian bark Homewood, Capt. Hansen, at Queenstown from Salina Cruz, reports that she passed on Aug. 14 in latitude 40 north longitude 24 west the abandoned British brig Hyaline, Capt. McLeod, from Liverpool, N. S., for Barbados. The Hyaline was dangerous to navigation and was set on fire.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Candidate.
Sixth California	Dem	Harry Patton
Second Colorado	Dem	John C. Bell
Fourth Georgia	Dem	Charles Adamson
Ninth Virginia	Rep.*	James A. Walker
First Maryland	Dem.*	Josiah W. Miles
Eighth North Carolina	Dem	R. A. Doughton
Fourth Virginia	Pro	J. Thomas Goode
Fourth Illinois	Dem	Miles J. Devine
Fifth Illinois	Dem.	Thomas E. Courtney

*Renominated.

RATE FOR CALL LOANS ADVANCED.

Decline in Sterling Exchange Also—Clearing House Certificates.

A sharp advance in the rate for call loans and a decline in sterling exchange comprised the most interesting features in the financial district yesterday. Each bore closely on the money situation, for the tendency of each is to draw gold from Europe.

Foreign lenders have a great liking for this market when money rules at 6 per cent. on call, and when they place funds here they are in gold.

The explanation commonly accepted of the advance in call rates is that the lenders concluded that the need of making good bank balances was more urgent than that of supplying cheap money to operators. There is no trouble in the banks, except that some of them have yielded too far to the pressure for currency, and ought to be reinforced. Their assets are abundant and of prime quality, but were acquired when it was not supposed that currency would work so close as it has of late.

Gold has reached the Sub-Treasury from bank vaults to be exchanged for currency, because of recent demands. If Clearing House certificates had been issued this week, such banks could have used them to advantage, for there is no lack of first-class security to deposit as collateral for them.

Bankers have felt unwilling to issue certificates at this time, fearing that the issue might be used as a handle for political attack. There has been much discussion of the subject, the less timid urging that since certificates were entirely warranted as a matter of banking policy, there ought to be no hesitation in using them when they were needed. Majority opinion inclined the other way, and it has of course prevailed.

If gold were to come from Europe for the release of currency from the Treasury, the banking decision would be justified. This week's import engagements were hailed as a vindication of the wisdom of cautious opinion. The gold engaged so far, however, has not only not arrived, but the certainty of its arrival has cheered rather than relieved the situation. It has not reinforced the banks which needed currency, and their needs required immediate attention. Call money was taken out of the market for that purpose. The banks having use for it gave to the lenders securities such as could have been deposited for Clearing House certificates. In this way the function of certificates has been performed without their actual issue.

The National Bank of Commerce takes the view that the certificate plan might as well be carried out openly, if at all. Believing that certificates are legitimate and proper, its Directors see no reason why political or other considerations should deter the banks from a course thoroughly approved when, however it is understood, and which has tided the financial community over difficulty more than once. With that view the bank has placed with the Clearing House Loan Committee an application for Clearing House certificates, the application to be used at the discretion of the comittee in case any other banks should require certificates. The amount also has been left for the committee to name.

The bank announces that it has no need of any certificates for its own use, and not at all sure that the time has arrived when any bank will call for them.

This announcement is likely to reopen the subject of the issue of certificates, but from the talk of those opposed to an issue it is not supposed that they will consent to such a step until the prospects for gold importations by reason of the advance in rates for call loans shall be clearly unfavorable.

JAPANESE LINE TO MEXICO.

Steamers May Be Run Along the West Coast Far Southward.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 21.—News was received here to-day that S. Tomioka, who was in San Diego a few weeks ago as private secretary to President Asano of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company of Japan, has been in the City of Mexico for a week, seeking information as to the running of steamers along the Mexican coast as far south as San Benito.

Tomioka was supposed to have gone to Chicago with Asano, who is now in New-York, but went directly to Mexico. He was empowered by Asano to enter into negotiations with the Government for the establishment of a steamship line to touch at all the principal ports.

Tomioka interviewed Sir Whelman Pearson Lesks of the Tehuantepec Railway, and is believed to have reached some agreement with the road for hauling through freight.

The Japanese Minister of Commerce, Viscount Enomotto, has signified a desire to establish connection with the Tehuantepec Railroad, and a suggestion from him is equivalent to an order, as he controls the Government subsidies to steamship companies.

The significance of this movement on the part of Toyo Kisen Kaisha is important to San Diego, and tends to confirm the assertion that the steamships will make San Diego their California port.

WAGES AND THE FREE COINAGE.

A Correspondent Points Out What Would Follow Under Silver's Reign.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Cockran, in his speech, showed that of the total annual income of the New-York Central Railroad more than one-third was paid out in wages. There is one point in regard to that which should be brought to the knowledge of the employes of not only that road, but of any corporation working under a public franchise, and that is, that the price of fare on the New-York Central Railroad is fixed by statute at not more than 2 cents a mile, so that in the event of the establishment of a silver basis it would be impossible for that company to increase the rate of fare without some act of legislation.

If the company could not exact any higher price for fare under a silver basis than it receives under a gold basis, how could the pay of its employes be made to have the same purchasing power that it now has?

The same condition of affairs exists as to street car companies, gas companies, &c., and when it is understood by the employes of such companies, there is no doubt their votes will be cast in favor of sustaining the present standard of money. The great difficulty is to bring these facts to their knowledge, and for that reason it is the duty of every citizen having the welfare of the country at heart to do his share in explaining to every workingman the danger that exists in free coinage of silver.

FRANCIS GOTTSBERGER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1896.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—Baron Richthofen of London.

—GRAND UNION—Lieut. A. P. Niblack, United States Navy.

—HOFFMAN—Franklin Murphy of New-Jersey and John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville, N. Y.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Anson S. Page of Oswego, N. Y., and Lieut. W. H. Thring of the British Navy.

—WINDSOR—Gen. Rufus H. King of Albany, and R. C. Clowry, Lysander Hill, and H. D. Estabrook of Chicago.

—MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Gov. Dewadney of British Columbia and Sir Dominic Colnaghi and Lady Colnaghi of England.

—HOLLAND—Sir Andrew Fairbairn and Pensonby Ogley of England, Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg, and Judge Henry Stoddard of New-Haven.

—WALDORF—Sir William Rose of England, Commander Bouchier Wrey of the British Navy, and Judge John M. Davy of the New-York Supreme Court.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—12:05 A. M.—305 Broome Street; William Blutsteyn; damage trifling.

—3:55 A. M.—405 St. Nicholas Avenue; no damage.

—1 P. M.—76 East Fourth Street; Samuel Cohen; damage trifling.

—2 P. M.—232 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; damage slight.

—5:35 P. M.—711 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street; stable; John Andrews; damage, $10.

—5:40 P. M.—105 Ridge Street; Max Tannenbaum; tenement; no damage.

—7:20 P. M.—34 Pitt Street; Samuel Rosen; tenement; damage trifling.

—7:36 P. M.—Pier 42 East River; Donald Keresy; damage unknown.

—8:25 P. M.—350 East Seventy-fourth Street; Henry Wythe; tenement; damage, $10.

—9 P. M.—1,371 First Avenue; Michael Itzhouits; awning; damage, $10.

—10:15 P. M.—751 Sixth Avenue; Louis Hampera; awning; damage, $10.

PROGRAMME AT SARATOGA

GEN. WOODFORD SLATED TO BE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Only Thing Settled as to Candidates that Judge Vann Will Be Nominated for Court of Appeals—Mr. Platt to Start for the Scene of Action To-day—Mr. Aldridge's Friends Say He Will Show Too Great Strength to be Beaten.

The routine of the Republican State Convention, which will be held in Saratoga next week, has been nearly settled. According to the present plans Frank S. Black of Troy will be chosen the temporary, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn the permanent, Chairman. They are the favorites of the organization Republicans, who will be so thoroughly in control that it is not thought by the antis worth while to make a contest.

Of course John S. Kenyon, the Secretary of the State Committee, will be the Secretary of the convention, and Reuben L. Fox will be his chief assistant.

Possibly John Raines will be Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. There has been talk to that effect. If this should be the programme Mr. Raines will have an opportunity to act as spokesman when the time comes to throw out the Warner Miller contestants from Herkimer County. Mr. Raines does not love Mr. Miller, and would doubtless be perfectly resigned to the performance of this duty if it were imposed on him by the Committee on Credentials after a hearing on the contest.

President David J. Hill of Rochester University, a strong Aldridge man, is scheduled to make the speech presenting Mr. Aldridge as a Gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Hill is also to speak in this city, at the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, two days after the State Convention.

The only thing relating to candidates which seems to the politicians anywhere near settled relates to the nomination of a candidate for Court of Appeals Judge. It is likely that Judge Irving G. Vann of Syracuse, who was appointed by Gov. Morton to fill a vacancy in that court, will be nominated without opposition.

Mr. Platt and some of his lieutenants will go to Saratoga this afternoon. Until they arrive and Mr. Platt has opportunity to look the field over at short range, nothing very definite will be known as to the chances of any of the aspirants for the Governorship. Mr. Platt controls a large majority of the delegates many of whom are not instructed, but are variously classified as for Aldridge, for Speaker Fish, for James W. Wadsworth, and other candidates.

Politicians said yesterday that if any very active fighting develops among these Platt men it would be easier for Mr. Platt to induce Mr. Aldridge to get out of the race than any of the others, because Mr. Aldridge now holds an important State office. Aldridge's friends, however, are claiming that he will show such strength on the first ballot that any proposition to take him out of the race will be absurd.

With what seems to some like "protesting too much," the statements are constantly made that Gov. Morton will not accept another nomination. There are those, notwithstanding all that is said, that still count Gov. Morton as the most promising candidate.

ADVANCE GUARD ARRIVING.

Republican Politicians Already Busy at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—While the Republican State Convention will not meet till Tuesday next, the advance guard reached here to-day, and it is expected that there will be a very heavy arrival to-morrow. The first to reach here this morning were the boomers of Congressman F. S. Black of Troy. They included F. W. Edmunds, C. V. Collins, C. W. Tillinghast, jr., G. S. Contie, G. B. Hart, and L. W. Hislop. They secured Parlor No. 25, at the United States Hotel, and established headquarters for Black, who will reach here in the morning.

George W. Aldridge came on from Rochester this afternoon, planted his Gubernatorial flag at Parlor No. 17, in the same hotel, and on the same floor with the Black rendezvous. The lieutenants hovering about him are C. R. Barnes of Rochester, John E. Winnie of Albany, R. H. Hunter of Poughkeepsie, Jacob Snell of Fonda, and J. M. Parker of Schenectady.

Hamilton Fish, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Francis E. Mann of Troy, and others, reached here to-night, and at once established another headquarters at the United States Hotel.

State Committee Clerk R. L. Fox put in an appearance at a late hour to-night, and immediately assumed charge of the committee rooms. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, and Louis F. Payn of Chatham came early in the afternoon.

State Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga Springs, who is included among the numerous aspirants for convention honors, has not yet opened any headquarters. He called this evening at the Aldridge rooms, and exchanged courtesies with the political loungers on hand.

The Aldridge boomers have hired a brass band, which probably will begin work to-morrow.

It is the general opinion that by to-morrow's sunset the remainder of the Gubernatorial aspirants will be in town and have their headquarters machinery under full motion.

Thomas C. Platt will arrive at the United States Hotel to-morrow.

The convention will be in session at least two days.

Bayonne Elects Republican Delegates.

The following delegates have been elected by the Republicans of Bayonne to the State Convention, to be held in Trenton on Thursday of next week, for the purpose of nominating the party's Presidential Electors for New-Jersey: First Ward—Charles H. Steele; Second Ward—Thomas J. Bird, Sr., William H. La Tourette, and Lewis A. Hawkes; Third Ward—Frank H. Melville and Charles E. Colbeck; Fourth Ward—Col. Charles W. Fuller; Fifth Ward—Louis Cohn.

Chicago to Follow the New-York Plan.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The Commissioner of Health is enthusiastic over the new method of disposing of garbage which he saw in New-York. He will lay before Mayor Swift a plan to adopt the same method in Chicago. Mr. Kerr said the city would be saved several hundred dollars each year, and it would no' be necessary to expend a large sum for a plant. The company operating the New-York plant would erect a plant here and charge the city a certain sum per ton. The garbage is converted into fuel. It is suggested that the furnaces can be placed along the river outside the city limits.

Democratic Candidate Declines.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Aug. 7, 1896.
The Hon. C. W. Brownell, Secretary of State, Burlington, Vt.:

Dear Sir: My name has been filed with you as the nominee of the Democratic Party for State Treasurer. I wish to withdraw my name, and request that you have it stricken from the ticket. When this has been done will you kindly advise me, and thus oblige yours, very faithfully,

JAMES H. WILLIAMS.

Cold Water Men for Free Silver.

DENVER, Aug. 21.—The Prohibition State Convention adopted resolutions in favor of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Many of the delegates declared their intention to vote for Bryan and Sewall. A full State ticket was nominated, headed by W. A. Marsh for Governor.

WILLIAM SULZER AND CONGRESS.

Chances Against Returning the Tammany Man to Washington.

Whether William Sulzer will be sent back to Congress is a question that is being very generally asked in the Eleventh Congressional District and by Tammany men elsewhere in the city.

Mr. Sulzer faces two dangers politically now—he may not be renominated by Tammany, and if he be renominated the German-American sound-money Democrats, who are numbered by the thousands in his district, stand ready to snow him under.

There are strong indications now that Tammany does not want to renominate him, and that it will not do so unless it does so purely out of regard for ex-Register John Reilly, Mr. Sulzer's sponsor. Ex-County Clerk Patrick Keenan and Register William Sohmer will make the nomination in conjunction with Mr. Reilly.

Mr. Sulzer's dash for the Populistic lines after Mr. Bryan's nomination at Chicago and his actions since then have brought serious condemnation on him from the older men in the organization, who swallowed the Chicago dose with wry grimaces, while Sulzer gobbled it up with joy.

Still, there does not seem to be any logic in Tammany turning Sulzer down after it has indorsed Bryan. But there are knives out for young Mr. Sulzer.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S QUIET DAY.

Revising the Proofs of His Letter of Acceptance.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Major McKinley has put in a day of solid work. He looked over some of the revised proof sheets of his letter of acceptance and spent several hours in work upon the speeches which he will make Saturday and Monday.

One of the most interesting visitors Major McKinley has had for a long time is M. A. Meindorff of New-York City, who called to-day and made an eloquent and pathetic address on behalf of the Poles of the United States. He said his fellow-countrymen were too poor to send a delegation to call on Major McKinley and had empowered him to assure the Republican candidate that the naturalized Poles in this country would cast their ballots for him.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. Charles Lawrenz.

Dr. Charles Lawrenz, a veterinary surgeon, died at his home in Newark yesterday from cancer of the stomach. He was born at Friedland, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on Nov. 18, 1827, and came to this country in 1869. He at once settled in Newark, and eight years afterward commenced the business from which he retired last May. The firm is now known as the Lawrenz Livery Company.

Dr. Lawrenz received his degree in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New-York. He was an ardent Republican and belonged to the Indian League and other local political organizations. In 1887 he was on the Board of Freeholders and in 1896 ran for Alderman. He was a member of the Schurr-Murr Society, Dionnes Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Germania Singing Society. Six children and a widow survive him.

Timothy Lee.

Timothy Lee died at the residence of his son-in-law, P. W. Taylor, 289 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born in Killarney, Ireland, in 1800, and came to this country sixty years ago. In 1856 he went to Brooklyn. He had five children. One of his sons distinguished himself in the war of the rebellion, and Harry Lee Post, G. A. R., is named after him.

The hot weather last week prostrated Mr. Lee. Three of his sons are residents of Sacramento, Cal., where for years his son Timothy was Chief of Police. Notwithstanding his great age, he read the daily papers without the aid of glasses. The funeral services took place yesterday morning at his home, and the burial was in the Evergreens Cemetery.

Philip Kreis.

Philip Kreis of Elizabeth, N. J., fifty-six years old, one of the few survivors of the Forty-seventh New-York, or Tammany Regiment, died last night. Mr. Kreis served in the Confederate Army under compulsion at the beginning of the war. He afterward escaped to New-York, and enlisted in the Tammany Regiment under Col. Malone. His father started the first brewery in the City of Atlanta. Mr. Kreis was a master painter and decorator by trade, and a college graduate. He wrote a story of his adventures in the war, entitled "Under Two Flags." He leaves a wife and several children.

John Dillon.

John Dillon, seventy-one years old, died yesterday at his home, 187 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, from debility. He was for forty years a fruit and produce dealer in Washington Market, but retired from business ten years ago. He was formerly well known in the Eighth Ward of New-York, where he lived until twenty years ago, when he moved to Jersey City. He leaves four sons and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

—John Preston died yesterday at Salem, Mass., where he was born June 18, 1810. He had served the city in three of its legislative boards, altogether fifty-five years. He was in the Common Council from 1858 to 1872, inclusive, with the exception of three years. He was in the School Board from 1874 to 1889, inclusive. During all that time, and before and after, he was a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor. He served on this last-named board thirty years.

—Gardner A. Churchill of the Boston printing firm of Rockwell & Churchill died at Gloucester Thursday night. He was born in 1839, went to sea as a youth, and during the rebellion served as Acting Ensign in the United States Navy, being attached to the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He did honorable service. He also served in the Legislature.

—The Rev. Francis Flately of Malden, Mass., died of apoplexy at Saratoga last night. He was stricken on a railroad train Wednesday night while en route from Lake Champlain to Saratoga. He was fifty-three years of age and was rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Malden.

—The Bank of Wymore, Nebraska, closed its doors yesterday. No statement of assets or liabilities are obtainable. There are $6,000 of Gage County funds on deposit, protected by $86,000 in bonds. The closing was on account of slow collections and inability to renew loans.

—Phineas V. Clark of Newark, fifty-eight years old, died suddenly yesterday of neuralgia, from which he had suffered for some time. The deceased and W. E. Clark, his brother, were proprietors of the Essex Lumber Company.

—Mrs. Frances Cooper Locke, wife of Franklin D. Locke, a prominent Buffalo lawyer, died suddenly yesterday at East Aurora. She was fifty-two years of age, and was a distant relative of J. Fenimore Cooper.

To Attend League Clubs' Meeting.

Delegates from this city to the National Convention of the Republican League of Clubs in Milwaukee Tuesday will leave this city to-day, taking a train from the Grand Central Station at 9:30 A. M. The local delegation will be small, not exceeding fifteen all told. Others will join the party at various places between Albany and Buffalo.

First Case of Sunstroke at Tampa.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The Tampa (Fla.) Times reports a supposed case of sunstroke at that place, the first ever heard of there. The sufferer was named Joseph Morton, from Orlando, who was working as a laborer on the Henderson & Drew Building, when, about 1 o'clock, he suddenly fell forward unconscious. His condition was considered serious, though not fatal.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Paris, Watkins, Southampton Aug. 15, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Southeast of Fire Island at 6:38 P. M.

SS Lisbonense, from Para, passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:25 P. M.

When you reach home worn out with over work, or oppressed by the heat, bathe the face and hands, or whole person, with POND'S EXTRACT and water. Nothing is so refreshing and invigorating. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

BIG SHARE FOR MR. PLATT

CONTROL OF NEW-YORK COUNTY MEN AT SARATOGA MEETING.

Will Have About One Hundred and Fifteen of the Delegates—Stormy Scenes in Some of the Local Conventions, Where There Were Fierce Fights Requiring the Action of the Police—Bolts in a Number of the Assembly Districts.

The Republican Assembly District Conventions for the election of delegates to the Saratoga Convention were held in the thirty-five Assembly Districts of the city last night.

Victories for the Platt men were scored in a majority of the districts, and the Tioga chieftain will go to the State Convention this year with more delegates from the city than he ever had before.

There are 135 delegates from this county. Mr. Platt will have 115 of them, and more if he finds it necessary. The conventions in some of the districts were turbulent and disorderly. In many cases where the districts were not controlled by Mr. Platt his followers put up contests, and have almost a certainty of seating their men through the Platt Committee on Credentials. Ample police regulations prevented serious rows in a number of the districts.

Thurlow Weed Barnes was turned down as a delegate and as a candidate for re-election to the State Committee by Amasa Thornton in the Twenty-fifth District, and the delegates were instructed for Thornton for the State Committee. All the delegates will go uninstructed as to Gubernatorial candidates. Police Commissioner U. D. Grant was elected as a delegate in the Twelfth District by the Platt men.

There was a struggle for control in the First District. The convention was held at 212 Greenwich Street. The Healey brothers, leaders of the anti-Platt faction, got control of the hall, and Martin H. Healey ran the convention, while Eugene J. Healey stood guard at the door. Police Captain Moynihan had a score of police on hand.

John Collins, who insisted that he was a regularly elected delegate, was refused admission to the hall by Healey, on the ground that his certificate was not regular. Collins tried to force an entrance, and was pushed out to the sidewalk. Capt. Moynihan grabbed Collins, and there was a general scuffle. After that Healey had full control of the doorway.

There was much disorder in the convention hall. James Moore, Jr., insisted on shouting that the convention was based on a fraudulent enrollment. A free fight was about read to start when Martin Healey got the police to clear the hall of all but delegates. The Healey brothers then elected as anti-Platt delegates Gen. Horace Porter, Martin H. Healey, and Antonio Delessandro.

The dissatisfied delegates, including John Collins, John J. Mackey, William C. Blize, John Moore, jr., and Daniel McPeak, held another convention at 203 Chambers Street, and, according to Mr. Mackey of 25 Washington Street, elected the following delegates: Daniel McPeak, James Moore, jr., and William C. Blize.

In the Twenty-second District, the Platt men carried the convention without opposition, but the anti-Platt men, under Thomas F. Eagan, held a convention of their own and elected a set of delegates, which will have no standing even as contestants. Mr. Eagan claims that 921 votes were cast at his "primary."

The anti-Platt delegates in the Twenty-sixth District mustered fifty strong at 1,228 Third Avenue. There were thirty-eight Platt delegates also on hand. The Platt men presented to the convention a roll of delegates certified by the County Committee, which took from the anti-Plattites eight delegates of the fifty they claimed and gave them to the Plattites. This, if accepted, would have made the Platt men stronger than the anti-Platt men. John Little, an anti-Platt man, was Chairman, and when a vote was taken on the question of accepting the certified roll or the credentials from the different election districts as authoritative, the Chairman decided that the motion to accept the election district credentials instead of the roll was carried.

As the Platt men persisted in talking, the Chairman called in five policemen, and had them excluded from the room. The "slate" anti-Platt ticket was then put up and elected, as follows: John Little, Frank C. Schaeffler, and Henry Platt, delegates. The delegation will go unInstructed, but Mr. Little says either Roberts or Saxton will please them for Governor.

The convention of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District met in the hall at 249 East Eighty-first Street and was a scene of constant turmoil. The fact that Dr. Max M. Smith had lately deserted the Platt faction and joined with the anti-Platt forces made the leaders of both sides fearful of a lively time, and as a result Acting Inspector Brooks and thirty policemen were on hand to maintain order.

The convention was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by John H. Gunner, and John J. C. Tuers was nominated for Chairman immediately by the Platt faction. The anti-Platt forces nominated Benjamin Oppenheimer. Amid a scene of the greatest confusion the vote was taken and Tuers was declared elected by a vote of 67 to 41. When the announcement was made only the presence of the police prevented a hand-to-hand conflict.

The Oppenheimer faction withdrew from the hall and held a meeting on the upper floor of the building. While John J. C. Tuers was presiding over the Platt convention the opposition elected Benjamin Oppenheimer as their Chairman.

Both conventions were disorderly throughout the meetings, and neither adjourned until nearly 11 o'clock.

Things were exceedingly lively in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Convention, the Platt men bolting, and electing a separate set of delegates and alternates in addition to those elected by the "antis." This will make a contesting delegation from the district, and despite the fact the Brookfield men were largely in the majority, it is more than probable the bolting delegates will be seated at the State Convention, as the Committee on Credentials will undoubtedly be composed of Platt men.

The convention, which was held at 769 Sixth Avenue, was called to order by I. A. Englehardt, representing the County Committee. The Brookfield men were quickly on their feet, and nominated R. I. Lewis for Chairman. The Platt men nominated in opposition Lawrence Harney. The vote was put, and Mr. Englehardt declared Mr. Lewis duly elected. Loud cries of "Not right!" came from the Platt men, who were considerably in the minority, but Mr. Lewis took the chair, and inquired what was the pleasure of the meeting.

This did not suit the Platt men, and led by Dan Buck, Mr. Harney, and others, they bolted, and, flocking to one corner of the room, declared Mr. Harney the properly elected Chairman, and started a convention of their own.

Printed tickets had been prepared, and it required but a few minutes for them to elect five delegates and alternates, after which they departed in a body, leaving the room to the Brookfield men.

Mr. Lewis, despite the interruption of the Platt men, went ahead with his convention, and, after a committee on credentials had reported on the delegates present, proceeded to call the roll on the election of delegates. The following delegates and alternates were duly elected, after which, the meeting adjourned.

Delegates—W. S. Bagg, Fred D. Pavy, Martin Mauer, R. J. Lewis, and John Sabine Smith; Alternates—A. F. Hager, Andrew Robinson, Perry C. Chase, John Ford, and W. D. Murphy.

The ticket elected by the bolting Platt men, and which they are certain will be seated, is as follows:

Delegates—Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Dr. E. Valentine Buck, Nicholas A. Knox, Solomon Berliner, and Louis Greener. Alternates—J. J. Munstuck, John T. Gallaher, Charles F. Butler, H. M. Cain, and John Spincraid.

There was an exciting contest at the convention held in the Thirtieth Assembly District, and the Platt and anti-Platt element divided and held two conventions in the same small room. Ambrose O'Neal, a County Committeeman, came with the authority of the County Committee to act as temporary Chairman and open the meeting. He had a roll of delegates, which the County Committee had authorized. He started to read this.

The Platt men objected. Neal persisted in reading the roll, and the Platt men, gathering on one side of the room, nominated a temporary Chairman of their own. Fred C. Ellenberg, Jr., and a Secretary, Henry Walsh, and organized a convention of their own. The anti-Platt men made Neal permanent Chairman, elected Max Friedman Secretary, and went ahead. When either Chairman attempted to say anything he was overwhelmed by yells, whistles, and catcalls. The noise was deafening, but both conventions went on side by side, and for most part in good humor. The anti-Platt men numbered about forty-five and the Platt men 31.

There was a hot fight in the Thirteenth Assembly District Convention, which was held at 625 Eighth Avenue. After a wrangle that lasted for nearly four hours, the anti-Platt organization succeeded in electing three delegates and three alternates, which is the full number to which the district is entitled. The delegates elected are James L. Lowry, Charles Saltman, and Pincus L. Schwartz. Alternates—Albert Thomas, L. H. Seltzer, and John Wood.

At the start the Platt men had the best of the fight and succeeded in electing Herman Joveshof temporary Chairman. The anti-Platt forces had a contest in the Twenty-eighth Election District. In this election district the two Platt delegates were returned by a majority of one vote. The anti-Platt men claimed that two of the men who voted for these delegates had only been in the district forty-eight hours, and that the Constitution provided that they should have been transferred five days before the primary was held.

A committee of three was appointed to decide this contest, and two of the committee were in favor of seating the Platt delegates and the third reported in favor of the anti-Platt delegates.

After a bitter fight, during which the police were called on to clear the hall of all outsiders, the minority report was adopted and the anti-Platt delegates were seated.

This gave the anti-Platt men a majority, and James L. Lowry was elected permanent Chairman and the anti-Platt delegates were elected.

The delegates are as follows:

First District—Horace Porter, Martin H. Healey and Antonio Delesandro. Contestants—Daniel McPeak, James Moore, jr., and William C. Blize.

Second—William H. Kilboy, Thomas Ronan, and John McCain.

Third—Frederick Haldy, Ira S. Garland, Henry W. Hoops, jr., and Charles F. Bible.

Fourth—John J. Collins, P. J. O'Brien, and William J. Flinn.

Fifth—Cornelius Van Cott, John McKeever, Lucas L. Van Allen, and Robert E. Corregan.

Sixth—John Moran, James E. March, Rudolph Rubeno, and Joseph Marozea.

Seventh—Franklin B. Miller, Joseph T. Hackett, James Mallon, and Arnould Smith.

Eighth—Charles H. Murray, Christian Goetz, and Josephus Bennett.

Ninth—Frederick S. Gibbs, Clarence W. Meade, Thomas J. Clark, Edward Lauterbach, and William Halpin.

Tenth—Jacob M. Patterson, Ferdinand Eidmann, Henry C. Betty, and E. L. Marshall.

Eleventh—Robert A. Grencen, Jacob Fowler, Seth Wilks, and John D. Windolph.

Twelfth—John Schooling, Rudolph Mass, and Fred D. Grant.

Thirteenth—James S. Lowry, Charles Saltman, and Pincus L. Schwartz.

Fourteenth—Frank J. Drummond, William Leckman, James Forman, and Jacob Hess. Contestants—C. C. Wissemann, H. L. Schrader, G. Hamber, A. J. Muller.

Fifteenth—George W. Wanmaker, W. J. Matthews, Howard Green, and Gustav Kisner.

Sixteenth—Charles J. Patterson, George H. Hilyard, William Veelkel, and Jacob Katzenstein.

Seventeenth—John Reisenweber, Charles B. Page, and Howard Wilson.

Eighteenth—William Henkel, William F. Seurling, and Frank H. Daly.

Nineteenth—Samuel E. Quigg, George E. Bidwell, Charles T. Bruder, and John J. Hahn.

Twentieth—James L. Stewart, John Doubleday, and S. Russell Dye.

Twenty-first—Abraham Gruber, George C. Austin, John Curtis, Daniel Taylor, and W. H. Carter.

Twenty-second—Charles K. Lexow, Jacob Kuhn, and William C. Buchanan.

Twenty-third—Francis J. Worcester, M. M. McKee, Julius M. Mayer, and Valentine J. Hahn.

Twenty-fourth—Smith Fine, W. S. Stephenson, and J. Hasslinger.

Twenty-fifth—Amasa Thornton, Henry Burrell, George C. Manchester, and Caleb A. Shinns.

Twenty-sixth—John Little, Frank C. Schaeffler, and Henry Platt.

Twenty-seventh—W. S. Bagg, F. D. Pavy, Martin Mauer, R. J. Lewis, and John Sabine Smith. Contestants—Daniel Butterfield, H. F. V. Buck, Nicholas A. Knox, S. Berliner, and Louis Greener.

Twenty-eighth—Edward Lauterbach, John H. Gunner, and Henry H. Guttmann. Contestants—Benjamin Oppenheimer, Dr. Max M. Smith, and Philip Dobin.

Twenty-ninth—Edward Lauterbach, Edmund J. Palmer, Simon Hess, W. C. Buchanan.

Thirtieth—John C. Graham, Lawrence Baugert, George S. Duncan, Samuel Levy. Contestants—Melville A. Clinton, Adolphus Reiman, Thomas Lusk, William Newman.

Thirty-first—George H. Sutton, James C. Meyers, Frank McCabe, Lincoln A. Stuart, and Edward A. Durham.

Thirty-second—Otto

ON THE TROTTING CIRCUIT

SOME GOOD RACING AT THE BUFFALO MEETING.

Fantasy Defeats Beuzetta in Straight Heats, Her Best Time Being 2:09 1-2—Bouncer and Cephas Had a Close Contest That Is Still Undecided—The 2:10 Class Pacing Event Goes to the New-York Mare Sphinxetta.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Despite threatening weather, the attendance was good at the third day's Grand Circuit races here to-day, the card being an attractive one, containing, as it did, the unfinished 2:10 pace from yesterday, the 2:14 trot, the free-for-all trot, and the 2:11 class trot. A stiff wind up the track prevented any fast time from being made.

The unfinished pace was won by Sphinxetta, after Miss Rita had taken a heat. Heir-at-Law, who took the last two heats yesterday, did not have the speed of his competitors after their over-night rest.

The 2:14 class trot was a walkover for Pilot Boy, although a break at the wire in the first heat caused him to be set back to second place. Rifle was always dangerous, but could not catch the little gray gelding.

The free-for-all trot was another walkover, in which Fantasy was the principal, taking three straight heats. Hamlin's mare was in great form, and Hickok and Turner could do no better than contest for second money, the former, with Beuzetta, having the best of it.

The last race, the 2:11 class trot, proved to be one of the best of the day. Bouncer took the first two heats, after driving finishes with Cephas, but in the third broke badly Cephas going to the pole, with James L. well up. The race down the stretch was fought out clear to the wire, Cephas winning by a short length.

In the fourth heat, James L. showed his staying qualities, while Bouncer again indulged in some bad breaks. Cephas also made a good race, and was only beaten by a neck. Darkness then set in, and the finish was postponed until to-morrow.

Summary

First Race, 2:10 Class.—Pacing, (unfinished from yesterday); purse $2,000.

Sphinxetta, b. m., by Sphinx, R. T. Kingman, New-York, (Spears)	2	1	1	8	8	2 1
Miss Rita, ch. m., by Audubon, (Hickok)	1	2	4	2	2	1 3
Heir-at-Law, blk. s., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	8	7	2	1	1	3 2
Gazette, b. s., by Onward, (Shockensey)	3	3	6	4	3	4 dr

Time—Two heats of to-day—2:10¼, 2:10¼.

Gazette was given fourth money, but was left out of the racing to-day, only the three heat winners taking part.

Second Race, 2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Pilot Boy, gr. g., by Jay-Mealtury, John C. Welty, Canton, Ohio, (Welty)	2	1	1	1		
Rifle, blk. g., by Elyria, (McCarthy)	1	2	2	3		
Jim B., b. g., by Edgewood	3	3	3	2		
Queen Allen, s. m., by Almonarch	4	4	4	4		
New York Central, b. g., by Simmons	5	6	5	5		
Obediah, br. s., by Oberlin	6	5	6	6		

Time—2:13¾; 2:14; 2:14; 2:14¾.

Third Race Race, Free for All.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Fantasy, b. m., by Grimes, Village Farm, East Aurora, (Geers)	1	1	1			
Beuzetta, ch. m., by Onward, (Hickok)	3	2	2			
Oneonta, b. m., by Keeler, (Turner)	2	3	3			

Time—2:10; 2:09½; 2:10.

Fourth Race, 2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Bouncer, b. m., by Hummer, William Simpson, New-York, (Andrews)	1	5	3			
Cephas, b. g., by Cyril	2	2	1			
James L., b. g., by Dexter Prince	3	3	2	1		
Ernzie, b. m., by Wilkes Boy	4	6	3	6		
Fred Kohl, blk. s., by Guy Wilkes	5	4	6			
Maud C., blk. m., by Binderton	6	4	6	4		

To Race at Sheepshead Bay.

The following are the entries for the races at Sheepshead Bay to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Rensselaer, 112 pounds; Biddenite, 112; Absentee, 112; Iranian, 113; Rose O., 110; Hi Dudley, 110; Savaria, 113; Ten Caddy, 113; Robbie W., 113; Kebo, 113; Biliali, 110; Miss Prim, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Straw Lad, 103 pounds; Sir Frederick, 113; Penmure, 113; Conversation, 113; Conventicle, 110; L. B., 110; contractor, 112; Box, 113; Mount Waverly, 113; Lilly Redding, 113; Distinction, 110; Tea Leaf, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap three-year-olds; one mile. Peep o' Day, 116 pounds; Volley, 113; Hammond, 96; Nevil Gerard, 90; Captive, 115; Miss Prince, 111; Telegram, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—Potteridge Stakes; two-year-olds; six furlongs; on turf. Arbuckle, 125 pounds; Buddha, 108; Penmure, 103; Challenger, 113; Inspirer, 108; Princess Flavia, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Twin City Handicap; mile and a quarter. Rock Massie, 126 pounds; Gold Crest, 104; Vanguard, 96; Musicologue, 96; Requital, 116; Belmar, 101; Dutch Shaker, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Harry Reed, 110 pounds; Galilee, 107, Illusion, 107; Pearl Song, 107; Sir Francis, 105; Milan, 102; Falconere, 102; Assaria, 103; Stratford, 107; Marshall, 107; Dynamo, 107; Will Elliott, 104; Amherst, 97; Refugee, 99.

SEVENTH RACE.—Steeplechase; selling; short course. Spot, 148 pounds; Marcus, 148; Rose Howard, 146; Marble, 142; St. Anthony, 148; Woodford, 148; Mars Chan, 143; Golden Gate, 143.

Doubtful.

RACING AT FRANKLIN PARK.

Interesting and Close Trotting and Pacing Events by Eastern Horses.

SAUGUS, Mass., Aug. 21.—To-day was the fourth day of the August meeting at Franklin Park, and the conditions at the track could not have been better.

In the 2:20 trot Natalie took the pole in the first heat at the straight and held it to the finish. Comanche had little trouble in taking the next three heats and the race.

The 2:11 pace was a hot race in the first heat from the start between Pilgrim and Alvan Swift, they being neck and neck most of the way. Pilgrim won by a length. In the second heat Weed Wilkes made a dash at the half, secured the lead, and, with a fighting finish, won the heat. The third heat was taken by Alvan Swift by three lengths, and in the fourth heat Weed Wilkes made a fast finish, winning by a neck. The race was postponed until to-morrow. Summaries.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero, H. S. Duryea	5:38:58	2:43:38
Musme, J. Macdonough	5:39:39	2:44:30
Asahi, B. Thayer	5:41:52	2:46:52
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:43:08	2:48:08
Esperanza, A. Van Wickle	5:44:07	2:49:07
Wawa, James Stillman	5:44:50	2:49:59
Gers, R. N. Ellis	5:46:28	2:51:28
Rosemary, G. Paget	5:47:30	2:52:30
Dorothy, H. B. Whitney	Did not finish.	

Indiana Harbor's Special Races.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will have a special regatta on Saturday, Sept. 12, off Greenwich, Conn. There will be races for the 34, 21, and 15 foot classes, all cabin catboats, all open catboats, and all yawls. Commodore Charles T. Wills has offered a prize for the cabin cats, Rear Commodore George G. Tyson a prize for the twenty-one-footers, and William Stewart Tod a prize for the open cats. Entries must be made in writing to George E. Gartland, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, 11 Wall Street, not later than midnight of Sept. 10.

Meteor to be Laid Up.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Capt. Gomes, the skipper of Emperor William's yacht Meteor, through the collision of which with the Isolde the owner of the latter, Baron von Zedwitz, lost his life, has been ordered by his Majesty to pay off the crew of the yacht and to lay the boat up. There is scarcely any doubt that all the big cutters will stop racing for the season owing to the sad accident.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Passed East—Steam yachts Viking, H. A. Hutchins; Emblem, John H. Hanan; Slyvia, Commodore E. M. Brown; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin, and Orienta, E. R. Ladew. Sloop yacht Nellie.

Passed West—Steam yachts Free Lance, F. A. Schermerhorn; Judy, W. H. Watrous; Nerid, Albert J. Wise, and Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Steam yacht Elba, Miss E. L. Breese. Schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan, was launched this morning from Piepgras's yard and remains at anchor. Yawl Adele, A. L. Skinner, from Yonkers, came to anchor. Schooner yacht Halcyon, D. S. Hammond, left for Larchmont.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Yachts arriving to-day are steamers Wild Duck, J. M. Forbes; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan; Sapphire, James Stillman, and Vision, Mr. Benedict; schooners Monreve, Alsacienne, C. C. Bragg and Cavalier, Jefferson Hogan, and sloop Idlewild.

Catholic Club Games.

The Catholic Club will have games Saturday, Sept. 5, at Baldwin Park, Baldwin Avenue and High Street, Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. The events are:

Seventy-five-yard run, handicap; 100-yard run, novice, scratch; 220-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; running high jump, handicap.

Gold medal to first, silver medal to second, and bronze medal to third in each event. An entrance fee of 50 cents for each event must accompany each entry. Entries close Saturday, Aug. 29, with Thomas F. O'Brien, 573 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City. Amateur Athletic Union rules to govern. Handicapping by official handicapper of Amateur Athletic Union. Medals will be on exhibition at A. G. Spalding & Brother's, 126 to 130 Nassau Street, New-York. To reach grounds take Court House car to Baldwin Avenue from Cortlandt Street or Desbrosses Street Ferry.

VAQUERO WON A CUP.

Defeated the Thirty-Footers in a Fresh Breeze Off Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The thirty-footers raced to-day for the cup given by Gerald Paget, owner of the English yacht Rosemary, and the Vaquero won. To-day she was again sailed by her owner, H. B. Duryea. Mrs. Duryea sailed on the Rosemary with the donor of the trophy. Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., sailed on the Wawa with James Stillman. The wind was blowing freshly from the southwest, and the sea was choppy. The longest course, that from Brenton's Cove to and around Brigg Ledge Buoy in Wickford Harbor and return, was sailed over a distance of eighteen miles. The run out was before the wind part the way, and a reach to the buoy and the return was a reach and a beat.

"Nat" Watson got the best start, with Bayard Thayer's Asahi, but held it a very little while, when the Hera came up out of the bunch and took a lead, rounding the turn first, closely followed by the Vaquero. The reach back through Wickford Harbor and across the west passage was a pretty race, but without incident beyond the fact that the Rosemary gained her old position at the rear of the fleet.

After rounding Conanicut the Vaquero, Musme, and Wawa were sent away over to the Rhode Island shore to beat down to the line. This proved a profitable piece of judgment, for they found better wind over there, and were able to outfoot all the rivals. The time was as follows:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero, H. S. Duryea	5:35:58	2:43:38
Musme, J. Macdonough	5:39:39	2:44:30
Asahi, B. Thayer	5:41:52	2:46:52
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:43:08	2:48:08
Esperanza, A. Van Wickle	5:44:07	2:49:07
Wawa, James Stillman	5:44:50	2:49:59
Gers, R. N. Ellis	5:46:28	2:51:28
Rosemary, G. Paget	5:47:30	2:52:30
Dorothy, H. B. Whitney	Did not finish.	

Joe Patchen's New Record.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—The stallion Joe Patchen lowered the world's stallion pacing record, held by John R. Gentry, to-day at Rigby by one-quarter of a second in a fresh wind, making the mile in 2:03, his quarters were 0:30½, 0:29½, 0:30¼, 0:32¾.

Joe Patchen was paced by a runner known as Little Friend, and was driven by Jack Curry. He belongs to Col. John S. Taylor of Chicago, and his former record was 2:04. He made an exhibition mile at Rigby on Wednesday in 2:03¾, and another in 2:04.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

Thread City Cyclers Race.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 21.—The State bicycle races of the Thread City Cyclers were held to-day on the fair grounds, with an attendance of 1,000. Summary:

Half Mile, Open.—L. L. Gillette, Hartford, (45 yards,) first; F. J. Cadwell, Elmwood, (65 yards,) second; W. M. Chase, Norwich, (75 yards,) third. Time—1:03 1-5.

Mile Open, Scratch.—R. F. Ludwig, Chicopee, first; H. Kelliher, Springfield, second; Oscar Hedstrom, Middletown, third. Time—2:36.

One Mile, County Handicap.—E. B. Watson, Pomfret, (50 yards,) first; A. R. Freeman, Norwich, (20 yards,) second; F. Pollard, Yantic, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:18.

Half Mile, Open.—R. F. Ludwig first; J. T. Kelliher second; Oscar Hedstrom third.

Olympic Wheelmen—To South Beach, starting at 9:15 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Kings County Wheelmen—To Rockaway, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Yorkville Wheelmen—To Tottenville, starting at 9 A. M. from Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue.

Brighton Wheelmen—To College Point, starting at 9:30 A. M. from Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn.

Knickerbocker Wheelmen—To Tottenville, starting at 9 A. M. from 82 Second Avenue.

Morris Wheelmen—To Rockaway, starting at 9 A. M. from 601 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Tee-To-Tum Wheelmen—To Fort Schuyler, starting at 8 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Propeller Wheelmen—To Passaic Falls, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Empire City Wheelmen—To Cold Springs, starting at 9 A. M. from 509 Ninth Avenue.

Fox Cycle Club—To Englewood, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Paramount Wheelmen—To Lake Success, starting at 8 A. M. from 151 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn.

Chelsea Wheelmen—To Stamford, starting at 7:30 A. M. from 237 West Seventeenth Street.

Long Island City Wheelmen—To Jamaica, starting at 9 A. M. from Long Island City.

Excelsior Cycle Club—To Port Chester and Tarrytown, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Sixty-sixth Street and the Boulevard.

Harlem Wheelmen—Random run, starting at 9 A. M. from 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Gilbert Wheelmen—To Amityville, via Hempstead, starting at 9 A. M. from 351 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

New-York County Wheelmen—To Long Branch, starting at 7:30 A. M. from 220 West Fourth Street.

Central Wheelmen—To Passaic Falls, starting at 9 A. M. from 502 Bulton Street, Brooklyn.

Clio Wheelmen—To Coney Island, starting at 9 A. M. from Jersey City Heights.

Huguenot Wheelmen—To South Beach, starting at 8:30 A. M. from New-Rochelle.

Xavier Wheelmen—To Suffern, starting at 8 A. M. from Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Riverside Wheelmen—To Rockaway Beach, starting at 8:30 A. M. from East Twenty-third Street Ferry.

Dean Cycle Club—Around the block, starting at 9 A. M. from 273 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

East Orange Wheelmen—To Rye Beach, starting at 9 A. M. from East Orange.

Prospect Wheelmen—To Rye Beach, starting at 8:45 A. M. from 404 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Gotham Wheelmen—To Tarrytown, starting at 9 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Wheelmen—To Hastings, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Parkway Wheelmen—To Nutley, starting at 9 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Manhattan Bicycle Club—To Nyack, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

Lincoln Wheelmen—To Westfield, starting at 9:15 A. M. from 228 East Broadway.

Century Wheelmen—To Lock Arbor, starting at 8:15 A. M. from 310 West Fifty-third Street.

Another Night Meet Next Week.

In view of the success of the night bicycle races which were held at the Olympia track, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, on Thursday evening, the Metropolitan Cycle Racing Association has decided to run another meet on next Thursday evening, the 27th inst. It was clearly demonstrated that the track was lighted enough for the riders on Thursday, and was safe and fast, there being less falls than at the day race meet held there last Saturday. Notwithstanding this fact, the management has decided to place more calcium lights at different points, and the scene next Thursday night should be as bright as day. The events to be contested are a quarter-mile dash, a half-mile handicap, one-mile handicap, and a one-mile scratch race. Three prizes will be offered, consisting of diamonds and jewelry to the value of $35 in each event. Riders who enter these races will have the privilege of training on the track three days prior to the meet. Entries will positively close on Monday, with "Al." Reeves, manager, Room 1,310, 150 Nassau Street, New-York.

Cycle Racing at Waverly.

By far the most important race meet to-day in this vicinity is that arranged by the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, to take place at Waverly Park. Nearly all of the fast amateurs of the metropolitan district are entered, and with favorable weather a large crowd of spectators is expected. A feature of the programme will be a triplet race, in which five teams are entered. Special trolley cars will be run direct to the grounds from Broad and Market Streets, Newark. Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting with ferries from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, this city, at 12:30, 1:20, and 1:50 P. M., will stop at Waverly.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The trouble between the Cycle Board of Trade and the Racing Board of the league, alleged to be due to wholesale suspensions of racing men in the West, has not resulted in any action of interest to the public. It is claimed that the Board of Trade has requested the resignation of Douglass W. Robert, the St. Louis member of the Racing Board, on the ground that the suspensions were unwarranted. It is not yet apparent what will be the outcome of the matter.

—Henshaw, the Greater New-York champion, intends to take part in all the local meets during the remainder of the season. He is just now rounding into first-class shape. The State championships to be decided at the Manhattan Beach track on Labor Day under the auspices of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will claim his special attention.

—The Patchogue (L. I.) Wheelmen have a very flattering entry list for their races this afternoon. G. Bennett Smith, the Roe brothers, Charles T. Earl, Frank D. White, Fred Richt, and J. W. Conklin are in the lists.

—On Saturday, the 29th inst., the Glen Cove (L. I.) Wheelmen will have a set of road races for which some very attractive prizes will be offered.

—Far Rockaway will have its first bicycle parade this afternoon. So will Jersey City.

The A. A. U. Championships.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Amateur Athletic Union championship meeting entries will not close until Sept. 5, the athletes in the different sections of the country are showing great interest in the meeting. Clarence V. Moore of the Newton Athletic Association, Newton, Mass., one of the strongest New-England clubs, has sent in his entry for the one and three mile walks. Moore is looked upon in New-England as one of the best walkers in the country, and they expect him to win quite easily against "Sam" Liebgold, the metropolitan champion. Besides Moore, Murdo Mackenzie of Philadelphia, Lucien Barnes, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y.; T. J. Quinn of Scranton, Penn., and Henry Kirke White of New-York, have signified their intention of competing. Interest in and about New-York City, owing to the triangular fight between the New-Jersey Athletic Club, the New-York Athletic Club, and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, will be great. The New-York Athletic Club was not represented at the metropolitan championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the New-Jersey Athletic Club scored the most number of points, with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club a close second, and the New-York club feels confident that, on Sept. 12, with its team of champions, it will have no trouble in disposing of the aspirations of the New-Jerseys and the Knickerbockers.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY MANUFACTURED BY T. G. SELLEW, 111 FULTON, ST.

ANOTHER LUCKY EIGHTH

NEW-YORKS BEAT OUT THE CHICAGO BASEBALL TEAM.

Won Three Straight Games from the Visitors — Anson's Team Badly Crippled—Two Catchers Unable to Play on Account of Injured Fingers—The Local Team Braced at the Right Time, and Hitting Friend Hard Secured Five Runs.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; Chicago, 6.
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 2.
Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 0.
Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 9.
Philadelphia, 13; Louisville, 3.
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	70	31	.693
Cincinnati	69	32	.683
Cleveland	62	38	.620
Chicago	59	45	.567
Pittsburg	55	44	.556
Boston	55	45	.550
Brooklyn	46	53	.465
Philadelphia	46	55	.455
New-York	46	56	.451
Washington	37	62	.374
St. Louis	31	70	.307
Louisville	25	72	.258

Anson and his Chicago Colts yesterday received their third consecutive defeat at the hands of Joyce and his New-York players. The game was played at the Polo Grounds, and until the eighth inning Anson was very happy, as his team had a good lead. The home team then took a brace and hit freely. Five runs were scored and turned what looked like a defeat into a victory for the home team by a score of 8 to 6.

There was quite a large attendance at the Polo Grounds, the improved playing of the home team having evidently pleased the cranks. "Dad" Clarke was again pitching for the New-Yorks. Friend was put in the box for the Chicagos, and Anson caught, as both his star catchers are laid up with injured fingers. Decker went to first base, Everett left field, and McCormick third base.

The New-Yorks started off with scoring in the first inning. Beckley was out at first. Van Haltren was given his base and promptly stole second. Friend made a wild throw to try and catch Van Haltren napping, and that player reached third safely, and scored on Tiernan's two-bagger to centre.

In the third inning Pfeffer got safely to first. Friend singled to right and Pfeffer was put out at second on Tiernan's sharp return of the ball to Davis. McCormick hit to left field for two bases. Everett hit the ball to left field and reached the second bag, Friend and McCormick scoring. Dahlen put a fly into Davis's hands. Lange hit to first, but Beckley fumbled and Everett scored. Anson put up a high fly, which Joyce secured, and the side was retired with three runs for Chicago.

The home team tied the score in the fourth inning. Tiernan hit the ball over the right field ropes for a home run, Joyce went out to Everett. Gleason was retired at first. Davis then hit to left field for three bases and scored on Connaughton's base hit. Zearfoss went out to Ryan.

The fifth inning was rather a disastrous one for the home team. McCormick hit safely and went to second on Everett's bunt. Then Dahlen hit the ball into the twenty-five-cent seats and all the players scored.

Things looked rather blue for the New-Yorks until the eighth inning. Then W. Clark took Beckley's place and singled to right. Van Haltren went out at first, but advanced Clark a base. Tiernan made a base hit to centre. Joyce was given his base. Then Gleason singled to centre, and Clark and Tiernan scored. Davis hit the ball over the left field ropes for a home run and brought in Joyce and Gleason. Connaughton hit to centre for three bases and then Zearfoss and Clarke retired the side. This was the end of the run-getting for the day. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	7	0	1	0	Everitt, lf.	2	2	3	2	0	0
Clark, 1b.	1	1	5	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	0	5	0	0
Van Hn, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	0	Lange, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	2	3	1	0	0	Anderson, c.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Joyce, 3b.	1	0	2	2	2	0	Ryan, rf.	0	0	4	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	5	0	0	Decker, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	2	4	1	1	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	4	7	0	0
Clarke, c.	0	2	1	6	1	0	Friend, p.	1	1	0	3	1	0
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	1	0	1	0	McCk, ss.	2	2	2	2	3	2
Clarke, p.	0	0	0	4	0								
Total.	8	10	27	13	3		Total.	6	9	24	14	4	

New-York	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	—8
Chicago	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—New-York, 6; Chicago, 5. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Everitt, and McCormick. Three-base hits—Davis and Connaughton. Home runs—Tiernan, Davis, and Dahlen. Sacrifice hit—Anson. Stolen bases—Van Haltren and Lange. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Clarke, 1; off Friend, 2. Struck out—By Clarke, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Friend, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 4; Chicago, 6. Double play—Dahlen, Pfeffer, and Decker. Passed ball—Anson.

A TIE GAME IN BROOKLYN.

Two Runs Scored by Each Side at Eastern Park.

The Pittsburg and Brooklyn ball teams played a tie game at Eastern Park yesterday. Each side made 2 runs, and, singularly enough, each made a run in the second and third innings, Payne pitched for the home team, and Hawley for the visitors. It was a pitchers' game throughout, only five hits being made off Payne and nine off Hawley. Capt. Griffin hurt his finger in Thursday's game, and was unable to play yesterday. His place at centre was taken by Shoch. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	Jones, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	3	3	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Merritt, c.	0	0	2	3	0	Daly, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0
Sugden, c.	0	0	6	0	0	Corcoran, ss.	1	1	3	2	0
Mack, 1b.	0	0	11	2	1	And'son, 1b.	0	2	10	0	1
Lyons, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	McC'thy, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Wright, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Shoch, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Davis, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Burrill, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Hawley, p.	0	0	0	5	0	Payne, p.	0	0	0	5	1
Pedden, 2b.	1	1	1	5	1						
Total.	2	5	27	17	2	Total.	2	9	27	13	2

Pittsburg	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Anderson, (2,) Davis. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. Struck out—By Hawley, 4; by Payne, 3. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 4; off Payne, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 8. Double plays—Donovan and Mack; Corcoran, Daly, and Anderson. Hit by pitcher—Shoch. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	2	—10
Cincinnati	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	2—9

Base hits—Boston, 15; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 6. Batteries—Sullivan, Nichols, and Berger; Dwyer, Rhines, and Pietz. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	1	1	6	1	0	2	0	8	—13
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	3

Base hits—Philadelphia, 14; Louisville, 3. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Keener and Grady; Frazier and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Conahan.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	.—	7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Pond and Clarke; Kessinger and Douglass. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.—2	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1

Base hits—Washington, 5. Cleveland, 5. Errors—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Mercer and Farrell; Wilson, Wallace, and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Wilmington, 8; Hartford, 5.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21.—The home team took a spurt to-day, and by good playing, defeated Hartford. Nops was effective in the box, and Mertes of the Philadelphia League, and Fuller, late of the Athletics, of the same city, rendered valuable assistance at left and first, respectively. Score:

Wilmington	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	0—	8
Hartford	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1—	5

Base hits—Wilmington, 9; Hartford, 9. Errors—Wilmington, 3; Hartford, 5. Batteries—Nops and Kinsell; Vickery and Smith. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Paterson, 8; Newark, 6.

NEWARK, Aug. 21—The baseball game played here to-day between the Newark and Paterson teams resulted in a victory for the visitors by the score of 8 to 6. Errors by Daly and J. Rothfuss in the first inning permitted Paterson to score 5 unearned runs and another error by Rothfuss in the eighth inning gave Paterson the game. The score:

Newark	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0—	6
Paterson	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	.—	8

Base hits—Newark, 10; Paterson, 9. Errors—Newark, 4; Paterson, 2. Batteries—Garvon and Rothfuss; Cogan and Elton. Umpire—Mr. Lehane.

Lancaster, 9; Athletic, 5.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 21.—Manager Sharsig of the Athletics allowed Jordan of the Philadelphia League team to pitch against Lancaster to-day. He pitched effective ball in all but one inning. In the fifth he lost control, and whenever he put the ball over the plate it was hit safely. The result of the cannonading was eight runs. Score:

Lancaster	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0—	9
Athletics	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0—	5

Base hits—Lancaster, 10; Athletics, 9. Errors—Lancaster, 2; Athletics, 1. Batteries—Sprogle and Westlake; Jordan and Schaub. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

BUTLER A SURE WINNER.

Results of the National Croquet Tournament at Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 21.—The croquet tournament is rapidly approaching its finish, and the winners can now be easily picked out. Earl T. Butler of Middletown, will be the champion this year. He and William Alexander of Philadelphia stand equal as to games, each having won seven and lost three, but according to the rule by which, in case of a tie, the winner shall be the one having won the greater number of points, that is, arches and stakes made, and the honor goes to Butler.

The second place is now tied between Sisson of New-London and Duryea of Washington.

In the second division, Fred S. James of New-London will probably capture first place, although if he loses his last game and J. M. Davenport wins his last, they will be tied. Coleman of Washington, the one-armed player, will be the second prize-winner.

At the adjourned meeting held to-day, President Van Winckle announced the following committees for the ensuing year: On Ground—Holt, Adamson, Jacobus, and Meech; On Arrangement—Apgar, Edmonds, Davenport, Dickey, and W. H. Wahly; Finance—Fay, E. C. Butler, Strong, Baldwin, and Hartland.

Following is the standing of the players:

FIRST DIVISION.

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Baldwin	6	2	Spaulding	3	6
Bishop	4	2	W. H. Wahly	5	3
Butler	7	3	Alexander	7	3
Dickey	2	7	Duryea	5	3
Sisson	6	3	Apgar	3	5
Strong	6	4			

SECOND DIVISION.

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Adamson	4	1	W. H. Winckle	6	8
Billbrough	1	7	Wood	5	4

CAYUGA COUNTY POLITICS

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN ALREADY WELL UNDER WAY.

A District That Has Always Been Safe for That Party—Candidates for Office in the Towns and Delegates to the State Convention—The Democrats Have as Yet Taken Little Action—The Majority of the County Doubtful.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Republican campaign in Cayuga is now under way, all the nominations having been made and the county organization perfected. Democratic conventions are never a matter of much moment in Cayuga, since only a tidal wave can give a Democrat an office. This year will be no exception to the rule.

At the Republican County Convention last Saturday, the veteran Horace T. Cook was renominated for County Treasurer, a position to which he was first chosen in 1848. If he finishes the next term he will have completed more than half a century of service, a record unequaled in this State, if anywhere in the Union. District Attorney George W. Nellis of Auburn was also renominated for District Attorney, and Loren A. Colton of Cato for Superintendent of the Poor. The only contest was over the office of Coroner, for which Frank C. Smith of Fleming defeated the present incumbent, Frank B. Ryan of Moravia.

At the district conventions last week the two present Republican Assemblymen, W. C. Sheldon and E. B. Rounds, were renominated without opposition. Neither had served more than one term, so that they were entitled to renomination by party precedent. The Cayuga delegates to Saratoga are claimed by Saxton, but were not instructed for him, possibly through the influence of Representative Sereno E. Payne, who is just now more friendly with John Raines than with the Lieutenant Governor. As Raines and Saxton are bitterly opposed to each other in the politics of this section, Payne will take no pains to help Saxton.

It is generally suspected that there is a friendly feeling for George W. Aldridge among the Cayuga delegates. One, Daniel Falvey of Aurelius, is an appointee of Superintendent Aldridge, and in the Second District Convention at Moravia he appeared as a candidate for State delegate. As he is an out-and-out Aldridge man, the Saxton element opposed him, but was unable to prevent his election. If Cayuga should give Saxton a complimentary vote for Governor on the first ballot, it is very probable that the energetic Mr. Falvey will be able to make a good showing for the canal candidate on the second.

Cayuga Republicans should be harmonious, for they get more than their share of the offices. Their most prominent leader, Sereno E. Payne, has had no opposition worthy of the name this year, and will enter upon his seventh term of Congressional service. Senator Benjamin M. Wilcox has two years more of Senatorial honors ahead of him, in which he can decide whether he will be a good Platt man like Payne, or continue to pose as an independent, so far as factional difficulties are concerned. His district consists only of his own county and Seneca, the latter being hopelessly in the minority in a Senatorial convention. Wilcox has been boosting Payne for United States Senator, and would like to succeed him in Congress two years from now. But John Raines may prove to have a mortgage on that seat in case Mr. Payne should not need it himself.

At the recent caucus in the Second Ward of Auburn, Senator Wilcox had an experience somewhat similar to being run over by the Platt machine. The caucus was held in a barn, and during proceedings a brief panic was caused by the cry that the floor was falling in. The lights were extinguished and the ballot boxes scattered and stamped upon. In trying to save these Mr. Wilcox got down on the floor and was trampled upon with such force as to receive severe bruises. It was finally discovered that the floor was in its usual place, and that the panic had been started either with a view of breaking up the caucus or because some timid Republican had become alarmed at the crackling of the boards.

The Republican municipal ticket in Auburn is headed by the name of Mayor Orlando Lewis, renominated. The other candidates are E. H. Herring for City Clerk, John P. Jackel for City Treasurer, and Nathan Kent for Assessor. New County Committeemen were elected at the recent caucuses, and after Saturday's County Convention this committee organized by selecting Louis Newgass of Auburn as Chairman. He defeated William P. Robinson, the old Chairman, who was a candidate for reelection.

Not much activity is displayed on the Democratic side. Conventions will be held next Saturday to elect delegates to the State Convention at Buffalo and to nominate candidates for members of Assembly. The First District Democrats will meet at Weedsport, and those of the Second at Moravia. The City of Auburn is divided between the two districts, an arrangement which deprives it of its due influence in the conventions of both parties.

Warden Stout of Auburn Prison is the Hill leader here, and announces his intention of supporting Bryan. He thinks, however, that there is no necessity for decisive action on the part of Democratic organizations until after the Buffalo Convention. In Auburn there are numerous Democrats who will not follow Mr. Stout's lead, but who will vote for McKinley, or for the Indianapolis candidates. Among these are Thomas M. Osborne, manufacturer of agricultural implements, who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention; George H. Nye, President of the Nye & Walt Carpet Company; ex-Mayor John Cunningham, cornice manufacturer; ex-Mayor David Wadsworth, Jr., scythe manufacturer; ex-Judge Woolsey R. Hopkins, Edwin R. Fay, a well-known banker, and Herbert Howland of Scipio, a member of the last Board of Supervisors. Ephraim W. Babcock, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, follows Warden Stout's lead in waiting for the Buffalo Convention, but is quoted as saying that "there are some queer things in that platform."

Cayuga County politics is considerably influenced by the condition of affairs in Oswego and Onondaga Counties, lying directly east. One of the veteran Democrats of Western Onondaga, Judge William Marvin of Skaneateles has declared his intention of supporting McKinley. He has served during his long political career as United States District Attorney for Ohio, Judge of the Supreme Court, and as War Governor of Florida. Since the war he has acted with the Democracy, and was a candidate of that party for delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1894.

Oswego, which borders the northern part of Cayuga, is a recognized hot-bed of silverism. The Oswego delegates to the Democratic State Convention in June threatened to oppose the State leaders and support a free-silver declaration, and are sure to make themselves heard at Buffalo. Among the Republicans, the Bryan movement has gained considerable headway, claiming as one of its converts G. M. Sweet of Phoenix, an old Republican warhorse, who served in the Assembly in 1884-85.

Early in the campaign the free-silver idea found many believers among the farmers of Cayuga, but at the recent meeting of the Republican County Committee the members reported that less silver talk is now heard. The most prominent Republican bolter is Harvey D. Ferris, who represented the First District in the Assembly of 1880. Cayuga has twenty-three towns, besides the city of Auburn. In a county of this size, where so many political influences are at work, no reliable forecast of McKinley's probable plurality can be made. In 1888 Mr. Harrison had 3,266 over Mr. Cleveland, which was reduced to 2,342 four years later. In 1894 Gov. Morton's plurality over Mr. Hill was 3,432, but last year, on a very light vote, Mr. Palmer's fell to 1,728. As in most of the counties of Western New-York, Mr. Fassett's plurality in 1891 was the lowest in recent years, being only 1,350. From this figure up to Gov. Morton's there is a variation of nearly 2,000 votes. The Democratic defection in Auburn is larger than ever before, and unless the silver sentiment in the towns is more widespread than now seems probable, McKinley's plurality is likely to reach 3,000. The Populist vote in the county is only about 200, while the Prohibition vote will not exceed 500, and is liable to be exceeded by the vote of the National Democratic Party.

Maternal Solicitude.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"You mustn't put needles in your mouth, dear," said Mrs. Tyte-Phist to her little daughter. "It runs them."

CLOUDS ECLIPSED THE ECLIPSE.

Astronomers Made an Almost Fruitless Trip to Norway.

A correspondent of The London Times who was at Vadsö, Norway, on Aug. 9 gives a graphic description of the sun's eclipse as seen from that point. The earliest contact of the moon with the sun, he says, was timed to take place at 48 seconds after 4 A. M. Shortly before this a gradual breaking of the clouds was welcomed, and occasional peeps of sunlight illumined different parts of the extensive landscape. The assembled astronomers and tourists then had for a moment some hopes of a satisfactory view. The sun could not, however, be seen at the moment when the moon first made contact, though almost immediately afterward the orb became visible, with a slight encroachment on the brilliant edge, showing that the eclipse had commenced.

For nearly an hour hope and fear then alternated. Occasional glimpses of the sun could be seen, and then exquisitely beautiful views were presented, showing the symmetrical advance of the moon, which was so soon to cover the glowing disk completely. Everything of course depended on the condition of the sky at the moment of totality, and the observers hoped that some of the characteristic phenomena of a total eclipse might be presented. This hope was strengthened as the crescent sun waned thinner and thinner and still remained visible.

As the supreme moment of totality approached, the broad landscape sensibly darkened and the fiord became more gloomy. It was as if some mighty thundershower was about to descend, but the clouds again thickened, and the observation of the moment of actual totality, if effective at all, could only be made by glimpses with a telescope through a very dense medium.

Some observers were of course constrained to limit their attention to their instruments and to the sole discharge of the duties which had been intrusted to them. But many were in the more agreeable position of being able to avail themselves of the advice given by Dr. Copeland to those who desired to observe a total eclipse satisfactorily. He told them to look at the sun until the crescent of light was about to disappear, and then face round to the opposite point of the horizon.

The object of this manœuvre was to permit the observer to see the impressive spectacle of the advance of the lunar shadow over the earth. The situation at Vadsö lent itself admirably to the observation of this magnificent phenomenon. The view from Dr. Common's observatory extended up the Varanger Fiord, and away to the opposite mountains, some thirty miles distant. The observers who turned their gaze to that direction beheld the supreme sight of the advance of the deep purple shadow.

Col. Strahan, R. E., tells how he saw it sweeping over the distant mountains and plunging them in such obscurity that they became temporarily invisible. As the shadow advanced across the fiord it enveloped the training squadron as it lay at anchor, the details of the ships' rigging disappeared from view, and their lights gleamed forth brilliantly. Still the shadow pressed on, with its majestic speed of a mile in every couple of seconds. It moved as swiftly as a cannon ball until it reached the observers at Vadsö, and then announced to them in the most impressive manner that the supreme moment of their visit had arrived, and that totality was complete.

The darkness that then buried Vadsö and its numerous observers lasted 1 minute and 45 seconds. The unwonted spectacle hushed every one to silence. A few startled birds hurried past the camp, and amid the canopy of cloud which covered the heavens at least one observer descried a star, but though all the visitors felt that the magnificent phenomena were worthy of being remembered as a lifelong experience, yet it is none the less true that from a scientific point of view the result of all the labors at Vadsö was hardly anything.

The object of Dr. Common and the other astronomers who erected at such vast pains great photographic instruments was to depict the corona and to analyze with spectroscopes the light which it dispenses. It is true that during the time of totality they exposed their plates in accordance with the careful drill and organization which were indispensable if full advantage was to be taken of the brief period. But, unfortunately, during the time of totality the clouds were obdurate and nothing could be seen. The innumerable telescopes directed to the sun showed no more than the other instruments would have done if they had remained still covered.

The 109 seconds fled, marked only by the mechanical precision of the officer who counted them aloud. The astronomers might safely spare glances to the interesting view over land and sea. The light around them was not greater than that during a full moon, but in the distance mountain tops could be descried which were not in the shadow and were shining brilliantly.

At last the darkness lifted, and the manner in which the light returned was almost startling in its suddenness. It was not that the sun became visible—this indeed, did not at first happen—but when the moon had passed by and when totality was over the sun illumined the clouds, and this gave us again the usual light of cloudy day when the orb itself is invisible. A few seconds later a glimpse was afforded of the crescent form of the sun, and then the clouds closed in once more and did not withdraw until long after the moon had passed away from the disk and the long-talked-of eclipse of 1896 was at an end.

Maryland's War Records.

From The Baltimore American.

Col. George W. F. Vernon, who, with Adjt. Gen. L. A. Wilmer and Dr. James H. Jarrett, constitutes the commission appointed by Gov. Lowndes to get up the record of Union soldiers who served during the civil war, says that the work of compilation is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The records are very incomplete, the muster-in and muster-out rolls on file in the Adjutant General's office in Annapolis often failing to note the date of discharge and sometimes even the date of enlistment of the soldier, and in such cases the rolls have to be supplemented from information not always to be found even at the War Department. Some idea of the magnitude of the work can be gained from a knowledge that the records of 50,316 men in the army and 3,925 sailors and marines, besides 8,718 colored soldiers, have to be carefully gone over, the name, date of enlistment, and discharge noted, or, if killed in battle, died in hospital, transferred to other commands or deserted, so to state; in fact, to make as complete a record of the soldier as possible.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

For NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, increasing cloudiness, with light showers, southeasterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, threatening weather and probably light showers, southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, followed in western portion by light showers, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, southerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, except local showers in northern portion, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local rains, easterly winds. ALABAMA, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunderstorms in northern portion, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, generally fair, except local thunderstorms along the Lower Mississippi, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, continuing warm, southerly winds Saturday. WESTERN TEXAS, local showers, cooler, northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, local showers in northern portion, fair in southern portion, variable winds, shifting to northerly.

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, followed by local thunder storms Saturday, cooler Saturday night, winds shifting to northerly. ARKANSAS, very warm and fair Saturday, thunderstorms and cooler Saturday night or Sunday morning, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, partly cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, OHIO, and INDIANA, conditions favorable for local showers and thunderstorms, light to fresh southerly winds.

UPPER MICHIGAN, light showers, fresh to brisk variable winds, shifting to westerly. WISCONSIN, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, variable winds, shifting to westerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair in the morning, followed by showers in the evening or night, light to fresh southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness, with showers and thunderstorms Saturday afternoon and night, cooler Saturday night, southeasterly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

MISSOURI fair and warm in the morning, followed by local thunderstorms and cooler weather Saturday evening or night, winds shifting to northwesterly. IOWA, local showers and cooler, winds shifting to northwesterly. MINNESOTA, local thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to northwesterly. KANSAS, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, local thunderstorms, followed by clearing, cooler weather, northerly winds. COLORADO, local rains, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds. WYOMING, local showers, followed by fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, preceded in eastern portion by local showers, Westerly winds, warmer.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

GOOD BUSINESS BY THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO LAST YEAR.

Annual Report Shows Both Physical and Financial Improvement of the Property—Effect of Joint Traffic Arrangements — Hope that Tariff Rates May Be Maintained on a Fair Basis—President Ingall's Comments on the Situation.

Business of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, as submitted in the annual report sent out to stockholders yesterday, shows gross earnings of $10,221,131, an increase of $625,101 over the earnings of the preceding year; expenses and taxes, $6,963,-152, an increase of $498,625; net earnings, $3,257,978, an increase of $126,476; fixed charges, $3,110,637, a decrease of $2,159, and surplus, $147,341, an increase of $128,635. The balance to the credit of income account on June 30 was $658,083.

Freight earnings of the company were the largest for any year, but the passenger earnings were less than the exposition years of 1892-3. Combined earnings were larger than in any year except 1893. Net earnings were the largest in the history of the company. After charging out the slight loss on the grain elevator and the proportion of bond discount for the year, there is a net surplus to be carried forward to profit and loss of $147,341.05 in excess of all fixed charges. The results are very gratifying, since it has not been a favorable year for the greater part of the traffic carried by the company.

In physical condition the property has been fully maintained and improved. The company has had no construction account during the year in the operating department, and the policy heretofore established of charging all additions and betterments to operating expenses has been continued. The company laid 10,000 tons of new rails, at a cost of $120,223.

The financial condition of the company at the close of the year was as follows: It owed in bills payable $575,000, of which $125,000 was on account of the investment in steamship company's debentures, which it expects to sell, and the remaining $450,000 represented a part of the equipment notes and car-trust bonds paid off in the last two years. These loans are on long time, with a portion of the $1,074,000 4½ per cent. bonds in the treasury as collateral. It owed on audited vouchers prior to June 1, 1896, only $339,001. There was written off for the fiscal year $7,109, the proportion of bond discount under the plan established by the Directors last year.

The company has operated its own line by way of Lexington into Louisville since April 1, but the earnings and expenses of that division have been kept separately, so far the contract has not proved a burden, and it is believed that it will be a profitable one in the future. Interest charges for the coming fiscal year 1896-7, including interest on the 4½ per cent. bonds now in the treasury, amount to $3,153,471, an increase of $7,330 over the charges of last year.

President Ingalls adds: "There are some things which are encouraging for the coming year. The arrangement between the railways known as the Joint Traffic Association, to which this company became a party, has been in effect for the last six months, and is accomplishing all that its friends expected of it in the way of maintenance of rates, and is proving of inestimable service both to shippers and to railways. It has not succeeded in advancing rates, nor was it expected it would, but it has enabled the railways to get their tariff rates and to adjust their expenses under the new order of things. If it receives the cordial support of the various railway lines in the future, it will each year accomplish more and more and will tend to bring about a better understanding between the railways and the public they serve."

Further Western Cut Rates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Managers of the Western roads held a conference in Commissioner Midgley's office yesterday to brace up rates on packing house products from the Missouri River, but no action grew out of the meeting. Yesterday the Santa Fé Road put in a rate on provisions to the Atlantic seaboard of 5 cents per hundred pounds, Missouri River to Chicago, on export business only. At yesterday's meeting an effort was made on the part of the other lines to get the Santa Fé to withdraw the tariff. It developed, however, that some of the roads had made the contracts on corn and wheat and packing house products at the existing rates that would not run out until Oct. 1, which explained why the meeting failed to reach any conclusion toward restoring rates to tariff.

Further reductions in the freight rates between Chicago and St. Paul were made yesterday. The Lake Superior Transportation Company came out with a tariff announcing rates from Chicago to St. Paul in connection with the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad which are materially below those the Car Ferry line announced the day previous. Corresponding reductions are also announced on the principal commodities. The Lake Michigan Car Ferry Company, as soon as it learned of the action by the Lake Superior line, issued another tariff making the same rates. The Chicago Great Western Railway has met the Car Ferry's tariff of the day before on carload classes only, and also on the principal commodities.

The Wabash and Santa Fé Railroad at Kansas City yesterday met the 8-cent rate per hundred on lard, tallow, oleo, oil, grease, and canned meats, from Kansas City to the Mississippi, made Wednesday by the Alton. The Santa Fé followed suit in part by making the same rate on oleo, oil, lard, stearine, and tallow for export, and a rate of 13½ cents on other packing house products. This is in the interest of Atlantic against Gulf port shippers, and apparently is the beginning of another interesting freight rate war.

Boston and Albany Report.

Stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company received yesterday the annual report of the Directors for the fiscal year ended June 30. Receipts amounted to $3,350,632.48, of which $4,100,-815.17 came from passengers and $4,134,-197.93 came from freight.

Expenditures were $6,911,865.49, of which the largest items were for maintenance $1,499,884.41, and for transportation expenses $3,348,603.72. From the net income of $2,438,766.99 dividends of $2,000,000 were paid and other charges of $415,980, leaving an undivided surplus of $22,786.99. The total surplus is $204,836.31. The number of passengers carried was 12,788,327, an increase over 1895 of 636,657. The number of passengers carried one mile was 231,290,-428, an increase of 18,467,397. The number of tons of freight carried was 4,122,412, an increase of 128,072. The number of tons of freight carried one mile was 438,975,620, an increase of 11,890,124, and the total movement of both passengers and tons of freight one mile was 670,275,048, an increase of 30,357,521. The cost per passenger and per ton per mile was .767 cents, against .772 in the preceding year and 2.024 cents in 1868.

The company has no floating liability, and there has been no increase of the stock or bonded debt.

Railroad Rates and Prices.

An interesting compilation has been made by The Railroad Gazette, showing that in the decline in prices in the last twenty years the railroads have borne a larger share of the reduction than the farmers. The fall in railway rates from 1873 to 1894 was 56.7 per cent. If the freight of 1894 had been carried at the rates of 1873, the railroads would have earned $906,000,000 more than they did. The average rate per ton per mile on the New-York Central has fallen in twenty-two years 65 per cent., and on the Lake Shore 56 per cent. The fall in lake and rail rates on wheat from Chicago to New-York since 1873 has been 74 per cent., and by all-rail 63 per cent.

The average price of wheat at the New-York Produce Exchange in 1873 was $1.55; in 1895, 68 cents; a fall of 56 per cent., against a fall in freight charges from Chicago averaging about 68 per cent. The rail rate on corn has fallen from 1873 to the present time 62½ per cent. The price has fallen 54 per cent. The rate on provisions from Chicago to New-York has fallen 50 per cent. The price of beef has fallen 35 per cent., and of pork 27 per cent.

North Carolina Sunday Trains.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 21.—W. H. Deaver of Asheville has brought suit against the Southern Railway to test the legality of hauling express cars on Sundays in North Carolina. The suit is based upon a section of the code which provides that no railway company shall permit any cars to be run on Sunday save such as are to transport United States mails either with or without passengers, and such as are exclusively for passengers and those exclusively for live stock, fruits, vegetables and perishable freights. Sunday is construed to be between sunrise and sunset. The Southern Railway will handle no express matter save perishable articles on Sundays until this question is settled. The penalty is $500 for each train in each county through which the railway runs. It is said that under a literal construction of the act, dead bodies cannot be shipped on that day.

Railway Men and Matters.

—Boston dispatches deny reports that the New-Haven and the Old Colony Railways have laid off scores of men on account of the free-coinage sentiment. The usual Summer track repairs having been completed the extra force which has been doing that work has been discharged as is always done at this season of the year.

—President Hill has purchased 2,000 feet of water front property at Duluth, on which will be built a big elevator for the use of the Great Northern and the Northern Steamship Company.

—Work is in progress over the whole length of the Buffalo and Pittsburg line. About 25,000 men are employed, and it is hoped to have the line finished before the end of the year.

—The Lake Superior and Ishpeming line has been opened to Marquette and will soon be finished to Ishpeming. It reaches important mines in Northern Michigan.

—Work was begun yesterday in the new shops of the Southern Railroad Company at Salisbury, N. C. The shops are the largest in the Southern States.

—The court has authorized the issue of receivers' certificates to cover the cost of extending the San Antonio and Texas line from Lavernia to Galveston.

—Rolling stock of the Baltimore and Ohio is increasing daily by the delivery of new freight cars, part of the lot of 5,000 ordered some time ago.

A Correction from Mr. Skinner.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A few days ago there appeared in the columns of your valuable paper a statement to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway was refusing to accept at par United States silver or silver certificates from its patrons. The statement was incorrect. Our company has always, and still continues to gladly receive American money at its face value, excepting, of course, mutilated coins or bills.

T. V. SKINNER,
General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1896.

Watermelon Day in Colorado.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

Watermelon day is the oldest and most noted of the Autumn festivals of the State. From a village picnic it has grown to be a recognized event of the Fall season, and its coming is always joyously anticipated by thousands of people. It has been fixed this year for Thursday, Sept. 3, and the celebration will be held on the second day of the great Arkansas Valley Fair, which will be in progress at Rocky Ford on Sept. 2, 3, and 4. Great preparations are making for the entertainment of the usual crowd of visitors. The melon crop was never larger, the cantaloupes being especially fine this year. The crop is also earlier than usual, and is being shipped as far East as St. Louis. One day last week there was a shipment of 20,000 melons. There will be thousands of melons for distribution free, and the usual programme of exercises, with racing on the fair grounds, so that the day can be most pleasantly spent.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 24TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 3:50, 6:10, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M.; special parlor car 1:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M. Music.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R. every twenty minutes. Sundays, every 10 minutes. Round trip 20 cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M., 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets, 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20, 10:50, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:25, 1:50, 2:15, 2:40, 3:00, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 5:10, 6:10, 6:35, 7:00, 7:25, 7:55, 8:15, 8:40, 9:05, 9:30, 10:25 P. M.

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GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Big Alley." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 9.30, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.30, 6.15 P. M.; So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 9.50, 10.20, 11.30 A. M.; 12.05, 1.50, 2.25, 3.55, 5.50 P. M., East 34th St., 9.30, 10.15, 10.45, 11.45 A.M.; 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 6.45 P.M. Leave 135th St., N. R. (Port Morris), 9 A. M., 12 M. & 6 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A.M. for 92d St., and Cortlandt St.; 11.30 A. M., 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 5.5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M., (or all landings. — For 135th St. (Port Morris), 10.30 A. M., 4.30, 7.30 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

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35 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to Brighton Beach and all race tracks. Trains every twenty minutes.

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—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00. ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.

Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday.) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New-York, Debrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier...9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD. CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 8:50 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 8:50 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 8:50 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 9:20 A. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

THE WAWBEEK,
Adirondack Mountains,

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER.

Rooms can now be engaged for September; Guides, Boats, Hunting, Fishing; unsurpassed scenery, climate, Hotel, and surroundings.

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NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

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See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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"Long Island" a new illustrated descriptive book and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 1,3, 192, 960, and 1,323 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

DOMINY HOUSE, BAY SHORE,

L. I., J. C. Simms, proprietor. Large verandas, pleasant rooms, shaded lawns, beautiful location. Renovated and refitted. Best cook on Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.
THE BREAKERS,
(formerly EDGEWATER COTTAGES;) on the beach; magnificent sea view; convenient to station; stable; extensive alterations and newly refitted.

WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON,

L. I., on Great South Bay. Henry L. Sayles, manager. Magnificent grounds, spacious verandas, unexcelled cuisine, and beautiful location. Select patronage.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL,

Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds; large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

National Hotel, Canarsie.

Geo. A. Schmitt's new palatial Hotel, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, and Billiard Parlors. Dancing 2 to 11 P.M. Positively the leading Canarsie resort.

OCEAN HOTEL, CONEY ISLAND.

Large verandas; beach front; good table, European plan, desirable resort for families; rooms $5-$7 week. F. HEMBERGER, Manager.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I. Sherman Tweedy. Near depot, verandas, pleasant rooms, good table. Tourists and traveling men's favorite.

The Clarendon, Bath Beach, L. I.

Bay 13th St., near beach; first-class; now open; also cottage rooms; bathing, fishing; reasonable.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE
AND
BATHS

OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

T. R. PROCTOR.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs.

Special Terms per week and season.

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

NEW-YORK—Staten Island.

GREENWALDT'S HOTEL AND PICNIC Grounds, New-Dorp, S. I.—On water; largest picnic grounds in State; good table; race track.

SOUTH BEACH, Staten Island. Frequent Boats from foot of Whitehall St. Finest Bathing near New-York.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

THE ELMER.

OPEN DURING SEPTEMBER.
WM. B. ELMER, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL LYNDHURST.

Near the ocean. Open July 15th. Hair mattresses. Large rooms; verandas. Dr. P. R. HAWKHURST, Prop.; H. B. ANABLE, Manager. Reasonable terms.

SURF HOUSE, Asbury Park, N. J.

Half block from ocean. Large verandas; cool rooms; unexcelled cuisine. Popular house. Reasonable terms. E. A. MARTIN.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

Atalanta Hotel, Asbury Park.

On the beach. New passenger elevator. Circulars. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop. & Mangr.

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1,260 Broadway. 324 Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

VERMONT.

"UP IN THE COOL NORTHLAND."

OWL'S HEAD HOTEL,

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG; altitude, 960 feet. FINEST AUTUMN FOLIAGE EFFECTS IN THE MOUNTAINS. Cool, dry, balsamic air. Fishing, driving, steam launch, boating, tennis, croquet, bowling, billiards.

OWL'S HEAD HOTEL, Newport, Vt., or C. D. WATKINS, 1,961 Madison Av., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POCOHASSET HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.—Entirely new throughout; steam heat; all modern conveniences; magnificent scenery; fine walks and drives; hunting and fishing.

J. DOWLING & SON.

INSTRUCTION—

TO HOSPITAL AS UNKNOWN

MAGEE'S RELATIVES FOUND HIM JUST BEFORE HE DIED.

His Name and Address Had Been Given to a Policeman, but the Ambulance Surgeon Says They Were Not Told to Him—Could Easily Have Been Learned from Papers—"Too Busy," the Superintendent's Excuse.

John A. Magee died at the Hudson Street Hospital on Aug. 11 from insolation.

He was employed in a responsible position at the establishment of Herman Boker & Co., at 101 Duane Street. He had suffered severely from the heat on the Saturday and Sunday previous to his death. As he was passing the corner of West and Watts Streets on the morning of Aug. 11, he reeled and fell.

Several passers-by went to his assistance, and Patrolman Gannon of the Leonard Street Station also hastened to his aid. Roundsman Donohue and Patrolman Fox came up soon after. An ambulance was telephoned for, but there was a long wait for it, as ambulances were in great demand on that day all over the city. While waiting for the ambulance, Magee gave his name and residence to Patrolman Gannon. When the ambulance arrived, Magee was unconscious, and in that condition was taken to the hospital, where he was entered on the ambulance record as an unknown man.

Magee's absence from supper alarmed his wife, and search was begun for him. In an evening paper his friends saw the announcement that John A. Magee had been prostrated by the heat and had been taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Magee's brother went to the hospital and was informed that no person of that name had been admitted there. He showed the clerk in charge the evening paper containing the information that Magee had been taken there, but the clerk said it must be a mistake.

The friends of Magee then visited the Morgue and Bellevue Hospital and the New-York Hospital. They returned to the Hudson Street Hospital at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning. At first admission was refused them, but they were persistent, and threatened to make trouble if their request to visit the wards was refused, and were finally admitted.

On a cot in one of the wards they found Magee. He was unconscious, and he died shortly before 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning. He was still registered as unknown, although in the pocketbook which was among his effects there were papers which would have established his identity at once. There were in this pocketbook letters addressed to him, billheads and letterheads of the firm by which he was employed and on which their telephone number was printed.

When his effects were turned over to his brother, whatever money he must have had with him had disappeared. There was only a two-cent piece, which he carried as a pocketpiece.

Patrolman Gannon said last night that he remembered the case of Magee. He did all he could to revive the man and telephoned for an ambulance. While waiting for it to come he and his brother officers applied ice to the head and wrists of the prostrated man and made him as comfortable as possible.

"He told me that he was John Magee and that he lived at 134 West Thirty-sixth Street," said Gannon, "and I gave this information to the ambulance surgeon. Magee was not searched on the street; nothing about him was disturbed except to open his vest and undo his necktie and collar, as there was no necessity for searching his pockets, as I had his name and address. I am positive that I gave the man's name to the doctor in the presence and hearing of those who were aiding me in looking after the man and assisting in placing him in the ambulance."

The records at the Leonard Street Police Station show that when Gannon made a report of the case at the desk he gave Magee's name and address.

Superintendent H. A. Knoll of the Hudson Street Hospital said last evening that the man when brought in was unconscious and was entered as unknown because the ambulance surgeon so reported the case, and naturally when the friends of Magee inquired for him they were told that no person of that name had been admitted. The Superintendent admitted that he had failed to examine the papers in the pocketbook which would have disclosed the patient's identity. He said that he was too busy. On that day, he said, forty-one ambulance calls had been responded to from the hospital, and over 300 patients had been attended in the dispensary. Another reason why the papers were not examined was that on a gold locket pendent from Magee's watch chain was the inscription: "Presented by the employes of Hermann Boker," and he came to the conclusion that Boker was the man's name.

Superintendent Knoll said that if any money was taken from Magee's person it must have been taken before he reached the hospital.

Dr. Stivara, the ambulance surgeon, could not be seen last night, but Superintendent Knoll said the doctor assured him that he did not receive Magee's name and address from any of the policemen concerned in the case.

Capt. Cross of the Leonard Street Police Stations is making an investigation.

SAY HE TAUGHT THEM TO STEAL.

Boys Accuse Lawrence Lutterer of Training Them to Pick Pockets.

After watching patiently for several months, the Park police of Battery Place think they have at last got a case against Lawrence Lutterer, known as "Young Irish." Lutterer is seventeen years old, and several boys arrested for picking pockets at South Ferry have confessed that he taught them how to steal.

Lutterer was arrested in Battery Park at 10 o'clock Thursday night by Policeman James Whalen, who had been looking for him since Sunday. Whalen saw a crowd around a man in the park about noon Sunday and questioned him. The man said he was Martin Conway, a farm laborer. He said he entered the park and lay down on the grass, where he went to sleep. When he awoke he found his pockets had been rifled of $17 in money and a prayer book. Later in the day two firemen on the fireboat New-Yorker told Whalen that they had seen Lutterer come out of the bushes counting some money. He threw something in the grass. Whalen made a careful search, and picked up the stolen prayer book, with Conway's name on the fly leaf. The same day Whalen was informed that Conway could be found, if wanted, at New-Brighton, S. I.

The policeman went to 31 Washington Street, where Lutterer lived, but he was not at home. The boy returned to his old haunts Thursday night, and was promptly arrested.

Whalen arraigned his prisoner in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, and he was remanded until to-day, in order to give the policeman time to produce Conway in court as complainant.

"Young Irish," as Lutterer is called, is small for his age, and has sold newspapers in Battery Park for five or six years. He has been arrested several times for picking pockets.

Lawrence Connolly, ten years old, of 25 Washington Street, who was arrested a week ago Sunday for picking a man's pocket at South Ferry, confessed to agents of the Gerry society that he had been picking pockets for two years, and that Lawrence Lutterer had taught him and other Washington Street boys how to steal. He said Lutterer exacted from them a portion of their ill-gotten gains whenever he knew of them getting anything. Half a dozen other lads arrested for picking pockets in the park have made similar confessions.

In court yesterday Lutterer denied the charge.

PAID HIS PRISONER'S FINES.

Policeman McDonald's Experience with Chinese Laundrymen.

The union and non-union Chinese laundrymen of the city have been at odds for several weeks. The union men declare that the non-union men are ruining the industry and lowering the prices, while the non-union men complain that their accusers have formed a close corporation, in which only well-to-do Chinamen can become members. Whatever may be the rights of the opposing factions, the war has been waged so long and so bitterly that Mr. Sze, the Chinese Consul, has decided to try and bring about an amnesty.

Policeman Michael McDonald of the special service squad of the Central Office has been detailed for nearly fourteen years at the Chinese Consulate, and is well acquainted with the haut ton of Mott Street and its environments. To him Consul Sze explained the exigencies of the occasion and asked what was the best method to pursue.

"Invite the leaders of both factions down here," advised McDonald, "and give them the straight tip. Tell them you'll send them back to China if they do not behave. The bluff may work."

Mr. Sze decided to accept the advice. He sent McDonald out with the invitations. What success the policeman had on his mission as a whole is not yet known, but the result of his visit to the non-union laundry at 303 West Twenty-fifth Street was told to Magistrate Kudlich, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, when Charley Lee and his workman, Charl Sing, were arraigned to answer charges of "assaulting an officer while in the execution of his duty."

That was the complaint that McDonald made against them. He said that as soon as he entered the laundry to deliver the verbal invitation of the Consul, Lee ordered him to leave. When he showed his police badge as token of his authority, Sing tried to seize the badge and Lee hit him (McDonald) over the back and shoulders with a piece of gas pipe.

Chief Clerk John S. Tebbetts, who has a fair knowledge of the Chinese language, questioned the accused. He learned from them that they did not know McDonald was a policeman, and that two weeks ago a fakir visited the laundry and by exhibiting what he said was a police badge succeeded in victimizing Charley Lee out of $4. They admitted trying to eject McDonald from the shop.

McDonald told Magistrate Kudlich that he was not injured by the assault on him, and that he was willing to substitute a complaint of disorderly conduct for the one of felonious assault. The Magistrate permitted the substitution and asked the prisoners what they had to say to that charge. Through Clerk Tebbetts, they said that they thought they were about to be robbed and defended themselves. They were very sorry and promised never to do so again if released.

McDonald declared that Lee knew him well and had frequently met him in Chinatown. He said that he had no wish to be hard on the prisoners and asked that the Magistrate be as lenient as he consistently could.

Magistrate Kudlich fined them $3 each. Neither of them had any money, and they had no friends in court.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," McDonald said to the laundrymen, who were sitting disconsolately in the prisoner's pen. "If you will promise to behave yourselves in future and not to mistake another policeman for a thief, I'll pay the fines for you, and you can send the money back to me at the Consulate."

The Chinamen agreed to this proposition joyfully, and McDonald paid $6. McDonald speaks and understands Chinese even better than Clerk Tebbetts. Both of them astonished Magistrate Kudlich and the court attachés by their proficiency.

TO DEPART FOR EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers to To-day's Outgoing Fleet.

Among the passengers booked on transatlantic vessels to depart to-day are:

North German Lloyd Steamship Aller, for Bremen, via Cherbourg—R. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Jaeger, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sengstack, the Misses Sengstack, and G. Strobel.

North German Lloyd Steamship Fulda, for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples—Prof. and Mrs. Leandro Campanari and family, Mrs. E. W. K. Lasell, the Misses Perkins of Boston, R. Reboul, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Smyth.

Cunard Line Steamship Umbria, for Queenstown and Liverpool—D. T. Bunting, J. H. Brown, George Barrie, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Foster, C. Baring Gould, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gower, Arthur Herbert, S. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Parker, J. H. Wheelock, P. W. Wrenn, Frank Thomson, F. St. George Smith, W. H. Rice, and J. P. Ryan.

French Line Steamship La Gascogne, for Havre—W. Hastings, H. C. Kelsey, Angus Sinclair, Viscountess de Tredern, H. de Tredern, J. J. Walton, Charles Petitjean, and the Rev. J. B. Ouellette.

Netherlands-American Line Steamship Maasdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne—Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Allen, Hubert S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Guernsey, Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Hoople, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lamb, and E. H. Oliver.

Atlantic Transport Line Steamship Manitoba, for London—Robert E. Brier, Dr. James S. Cattanach, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fellows, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Shearer, James S. Whiteley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Phoenix, and W. F. Rutton.

HERE IN MANCHESTER'S INTEREST.

Marshall Stevens's Mission to American Shippers.

Marshall Stevens of Manchester, England, was among the passengers who arrived on the steamship Lucania yesterday. Mr. Stevens is manager of the Manchester Ship Canal, and his visit to this country is to further steps already taken by correspondence to interest American shippers in the advantages of shipping direct to Manchester.

Mr. Stevens says that for freight destined to the section of which Manchester is the centre there is a saving of 50 cents a ton on the English portion of the transportation. In a population to which Manchester is the nearest port there is an annual consumption of grain of 2,000,000 tons.

The canal has a depth of twenty-four feet. During the last cotton season 120,000 bales of cotton were shipped from New-Orleans, Galveston, and other Gulf ports to Manchester by way of the canal, being delivered to the Lancashire mills direct from the docks.

Aside from what Mr. Stevens described as a fairly regular service maintained by the Lamport & Holt Line, there has been very little direct shipping from Atlantic ports, and he expressed the hope yesterday that his visit would result in the establishment of regular lines.

"I shall seek," he said, "to interest your Eastern railroad companies and to obtain their co-operation in the securing of regular lines of steamers to Manchester. It will mean that they will be able to undersquote their competitors in through bookings, while not reducing their own railroad freight. The only thing wanting to obtain this advantage is the establishment of such lines. It is already an accomplished fact as regards the Gulf ports."

Mr. Stevens will visit Boston, Montreal, Ottawa, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Savannah, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Tammany and the Governorship.

Tammany has not yet decided what candidate for Governor to support in the Buffalo Convention. The braves are not very particular as to who gets the nomination. They are now discussing these three candidates: John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of Albany, John B. Stanchfield of Chemung, and Elliot F. Danforth, now of this city.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the most palatable and effectual croup remedy I have used with my children.—(Rev.) D. H. COMANN, Franklin, N. C., Nov. 11, 1892.

For the Liver, use JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—adv.

POLICEMAN ON TRIAL FOR CLUBBING

Gildea a Reluctant Complainant Against Bannon.

Patrolman John J. Bannon of the Mercer Street Precinct was placed on trial before Commissioner Andrews yesterday on charges of clubbing Michael J. Gildea, a waiter, in front of the Dairy Kitchen in Fourteenth Street, on the night of July 20. The case was brought to the attention of the Commissioners by citizens.

Gildea was reluctant to testify against Bannon. He said he did not wish to press the case any further. Commissioner Andrews insisted, however, on his testifying, and he swore to this statement:

"I think the officer used me a little rough, that's all. The restaurant people were bothered all day by men who were after money, and I guess I got the worst of it. There was $2.50 due me, and I asked Manager Smith for it. Smith and another man assaulted me, and knocked me down. Then Policeman Bannon came. He hit me several times."

Gildea acted so strangely while testifying that Commissioner Andrews remarked it was evident that he had been drinking and was not in proper condition to be a witness.

William D. Beers, a builder living in Brooklyn, who witnessed the alleged clubbing, said he saw Bannon strike Gildea several blows with his club.

Morris Clucksaf, a suspender manufacturer of 319 Church Street, told the Commissioner that he was passing the Dairy Kitchen when Bannon put Gildea under arrest. Bannon, he declared, rapped Gildea across the legs and on the back until he fell down. He believed Gildea was sober.

Similar testimony was given by several other witnesses.

T. B. Smith, proprietor of the Dairy Kitchen, testified in Policeman Bannon's behalf. He said that Gildea was fighting drunk and created a disturbance. He assaulted the bookkeeper and had to be ejected. Mr. Smith said that he himself helped to put Gildea out and that he was compelled to hit him three or four times. Gildea resisted arrest, made a disturbance, and the policeman, Mr. Smith, said, was perfectly justified in using his club.

Manager Jones of the restaurant also said that Gildea was fighting drunk. Gildea, he said, struck him and tore Mr. Smith's necktie. The witness declared that Gildea was very abusive and that Policeman Bannon used no more force than was necessary.

Bannon said in his own defense that he was called into the restaurant to arrest Gildea, who was drunk. Gildea resisted and threw himself on the sidewalk. Bannon admitted that he used his club, but said he did not hit hard enough to hurt Gildea.

MR. MOSS'S GRANDCHILDREN.

Gen. Swayne, Referee, Thinks Their Father Should Not Have Them.

Gen. Wager Swayne filed a report as referee in the Supreme Court yesterday recommending that Theodore Moss, well known for many years as a theatrical manager, be awarded the custody of his grandchildren, Beverly and Randall Keator. The children were claimed by their father and stepmother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Keator, and the case has been before the court several times.

Mr. Keator's first wife was a daughter of Theodore Moss. The couple lived with Mr. Moss at 543 Madison Avenue until the death of Mrs. Keator, in 1891. After the death of his wife Keator left his children with their grandparents, who are deeply attached to them. Mr. Keator married, in 1892, Mrs. Jennie Fernandez Crimmins, the divorced wife of Thomas E. Crimmins, the contractor. Mr. Keator wanted his children, but Mr. Moss refused to surrender them, on the ground that Mrs. Keator was not a fit person to have charge of them.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, heard the case on habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Mr. Keator, and awarded the children to Mr. Moss. Mr. Keator began a new action in the Supreme Court, and Gen. Swayne was appointed referee to take testimony.

In his report Gen. Swayne says:

"The petitioner [Mr. Keator] has no means beyond his current earnings. The respondent [Mr. Moss] and his wife by their wills have made provision for Randall and Beverly Keator, by which they receive the share of a child in their estate. It would be contrary to the welfare of the two children to transfer them from the custody of the respondent to the custody of the petitioner. The writ of habeas corpus should be dismissed."

A motion was made by Mr. Moss's counsel before Justice Beach, of the Supreme Court for the confirmation of the referee's report. Justice Beach told the lawyers to make the motion to Justice Pryor, who had heard the original action. The application will be made to Justice Pryor in a few days.

CAUSES IN SUNSTROKE CASES.

What Dr. Van Gieson Found as the Result of His Investigations.

Dr. Ira J. Van Gieson of the State Pathological Institute thinks that he has discovered the cause of sunstroke.

During the recent hot spell Dr. Von Gieson, assisted by Dr. H. B. Deady of the State Pathological Institute, and by Dr. Alexander Lambert, one of the visiting Bellevue Hospital physicians, made a series of experiments on various cases of heat prostration.

These investigations showed that the internal chemistry of the body is so modified by atmospheric conditions of excessive hot weather that some of the secretions of the body become abnormal, either in quality or quantity; are absorbed by the blood, and then act as virulent poisons.

The old idea was that sunstroke was the result of heat generated from without, but this is only a small factor in the affliction. The real trouble comes from the abnormal chemical processes that take place within the body.

Dr. Van Gieson thinks that if his discovery should prove to be valid a great step will have been made toward the prevention of insanity, which in numerous cases is the direct result of sunstroke.

A Boy Accuses His Jailer.

Joseph Clancy, nine years old, of 51 Eighth Street, Long Island City, was arraigned before Justice Duffy in Long Island City yesterday on the charge of stealing a silver watch and $1.50 in money from the clothing of John Schaeffer of West Avenue, while he was in bathing about a week ago. The boy had been in the Queens County Jail for the past five days awaiting a hearing, and when he was arraigned alleged that he had been cruelly treated while in prison. Mrs. Clancy, the mother of the boy, told the Court that her son had been shamefully treated, and Justice Duffy said that the matter would be investigated. He therefore adjourned the examination until next Monday and permitted the boy to go away in the custody of his mother. The officials deny that they ill treated the boy.

Pain's Carnival of Fire To-night.

The seventeenth annual carnival of fire at Pain's Open-Air Theatre, Manhattan Beach, will take place this evening. The display of fireworks on this occasion will excel anything ever seen at Manhattan Beach. Besides this wonderful display of fireworks, all the grounds will be brilliantly illuminated. The entertainment will be divided into three parts—aerial, ground, and water fireworks. The display will close by the representation of the burning of Joan of Arc, in which the Misses Millet, Ella Zulia, and Lulu will take part.

Havana Tobacco Company Dissolved.

Justice Stover of the Supreme Court formally dissolved the Havana Tobacco Company of 88 Beaver Street yesterday in proceedings brought by Ernest Thalmann and other Directors for a voluntary dissolution. The company was incorporated in 1884. It has not done any business for several years, and has no liabilities and no assets.

ATTACKED WITH PEPPER

GUY SICKELS MADE NEARLY BLIND BY A PORTER.

He Also Received a Scalp Wound at the Hands of Frank Harden, He Says—But He Saved the Contents of the Cash Box of an East Broadway Drug Store by His Foresight—His Assailant Escaped, but Took No Money with Him.

Guy Sickels received a handful of red pepper in his eyes yesterday from a man who, it is said, sought to rob a drug store at 68 East Broadway. His scalp was also wounded, but he was able to continue at work after receiving medical attention.

The pepper thrower escaped, but it is expected that he will be arrested soon.

The drug store where the attempt at robbery was made is an old-fashioned herb establishment, chiefly known as "the Indian Doctor's." Guy Sickels is the son of Charles E. Sickels, a son-in-law of Dr. Law, one of the proprietors. The other member of the firm is Dr. Boyd.

Young Sickels has a room over the store, and it has been his custom to take the cash box there every night. A porter was advertised for about six weeks ago, and among those who answered the advertisement was a slender young man, who gave his name as Frank Harden. He was engaged for the work. Since he has been around the place a number of articles have disappeared from the store, and from the room above it. When the store was closed Thursday night there was $75 in the cash box, which Sickels took to his room. The amount of money is generally larger, but a deposit was made Thursday, which greatly lessened the cash on hand. Harden knew that a large sum of money was usually in the cash box.

When Sickels went from his room to the store about 7 o'clock yesterday morning he saw Harden waiting outside the front door. The porter did not sleep in the building, but lodged somewhere in Henry Street. Before opening the door Sickels carried the cash box to the rear of the store. The money is usually placed in a desk at the end of one of the counters. When Sickels reached the desk yesterday morning he saw Harden watching him through the front door, and he decided not to place the cash box in the desk. He raised the lid of the desk, however, and slammed it down again as if he had put the cash box inside. Then he slipped the box into a herb bin beneath the counter. After doing so he opened the front door and admitted the porter.

The porter began to sweep the floor. He was at work sweeping in the rear part of the store when he suddenly called out for Sickels. The latter walked to where Harden was, and asked what was wanted. The porter was holding open a paper upon which was a quantity of red pepper.

"What is this stuff?" he asked.

Sickels was about to tell him when Harden threw the red pepper into his eyes, exclaiming:

"Here, take it!"

At the same time Harden seized the drug clerk by the waist and struck him on the head with some blunt instrument, which inflicted a scalp wound.

Young Sickels was blinded by the pepper and dazed by the blow, but he managed to stagger out to the sidewalk, where he called for help. Wiping some of the pepper out of his inflamed eyes, young Sickels looked back into the store. He says he dimly saw Harden rummaging the desk where the money was supposed to be kept. Before any one came to Sickels's aid the porter ran out of the store. Several men followed him, but he easily outdistanced them, and disappeared in Catherine Street.

Not being able to catch the porter, those who pursued returned to do what they could for the injured drug clerk, who was bleeding from the wound on his head and suffering great pain in his eyes.

Young Sickels's father, who lives in Red Bank, N. J., happened to be in town for several days, and last night he slept in the room over the drug store. He was awakened and told what had happened. He went out in search of a policeman, and later he made the following statement to reporters, saying that it could be made over his own signature:

"I saw a policeman standing at Market Street and East Broadway. I went over and told him what had occurred. He refused to come over to the store, saying that he could not do so because the posts had been doubled up in some manner and he could not cross the street. He said that if any one was injured to call an ambulance. I did not notice the policeman's number, but I could easily identify him."

Dr. Cantor of 81 Market Street was summoned to attend young Sickles. After the pepper was extracted from his eyes and the wound on his head was dressed, he was able to attend to his duties, although his eyes were greatly inflamed and gave him great pain.

The affair was reported at the Madison Street Police Station, and detectives were assigned to the case, and a general alarm was sent out for Harden. He has a small, dark mustache, and yesterday he wore a double-breasted coat and striped trousers. He also wore a tan belt and an alpine hat. After he disappeared a sandbag was found on the floor of the store. It was made of burlap, and was filled with some of the sand that is daily sprinkled upon the floor of the store. The sandbag had not been used by Harden, however. Some other weapon was used in striking the drug clerk.

CONDITION OF STRIKING TAILORS.

Funds for the Men—What Contractors Say of the Situation.

The Executive Committee of the striking Brotherhood of Tailors announced yesterday that nearly $1,000 in subscriptions for the relief of the strikers had been received thus far. The members of the Brotherhood will meet to-day in Walhalla Hall to receive the 10 per cent. of the wages of the tailors who are working, also to look after the relief of those who are on strike.

The Executive Committee says that about 400 contractors have thus far signed the contract with the Brotherhood, and will hold a meeting to-day to decide whether the strike is to be continued.

The Contractors' Association met at 200 East Broadway yesterday. President Driesen said that the members of the association were satisfied with the manner in which the strike was coming to a close, and that most of the shops were open and doing work in spite of the contradictory statements made by the members of the Brotherhood.

At the headquarters of the Pants Makers' Union, at 182 Ludlow Street, Walking Delegate Stein said the men were steadily winning, and would open a co-operative shop Monday.

The United Clothing Salesmen met Thursday evening at 56 Orchard Street and decided to strike to-day if their employers do not accede to their demands for shorter working time.

Jersey City Health Appointments.

The Jersey City Board of Health yesterday divided the city into two sanitary plumbing districts and appointed two Inspectors. All south of the Pennsylvania Railroad is the First District, all north of it the Second District. The Inspectors are ex-Assemblyman James F. Blackshaw for the First District, and Edwin H. Moore for the Second District. The board also appointed Jarvis N. Atkinson as its counsel. All three appointments are for one year at salaries of $500. The board has received many complaints of defective sanitation and held a special meeting to make the appointments.

Hoboken's Tax Rate $2.20.

The tax rate for Hoboken for next year was fixed yesterday by the Tax Commissioners. The rate is $2.20 for each $100. The rate for the current year is $2.42. The city has had but two lower rates than that fixed for the new year.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

She was young—of course she was pretty—and she was gayly attired, but she stepped on the Broadway smoking car the other day without attracting more than ordinary attention. The women themselves have demonstrated the fact and the officials of the road have acquiesced to a foregone conclusion that women may ride wherever they can and will. But it is demoralizing. It is an illustration of the text: "Evil communications corrupt good manners." The young woman who boarded the car at Forty-second Street had no sooner seated herself and arranged her skirts that they might take up a maximum amount of room with a minimum amount of crush before the nearest man was surprised to hear a soft voice say: "May I trouble you for a light?" His pretty neighbor held a cigarette in her hand, which she composedly lighted and smoked as unconcernedly as the men.

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Great blocks of granite are being laid along the edge of the Battery wall, and the place has a look of great activity. The work is being done to replace the damage done by the storms last Winter, and to prepare for those of the coming Winter. During some of the severe storms blocks of the granite formerly in place were torn away and thrown on the rocks beneath and broken into pieces. Even the big granite posts along the edge of the water were fairly torn. It was not safe while the storms were in progress to go within sixty feet of the wall. "There were many times," says the Battery policeman, "that I was not able to come down below the flagpole. The wind would have swept me off. The spray dashed up over the broad lawns to the small summerhouses and up over the roof of the building where the emigrant employment bureau is."

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She was a little German girl, and she was employed as a doormaid at a house where there were several young ladies. She did not understand English very well, but she was anxious to learn. The slang in which her young ladies indulged occasionally was a great stumbling block to her, as it upset her preconceived conceptions of the English language. However, she never missed an opportunity to ask questions. A young man came to call upon one of the young ladies one evening. Gretchen announced his arrival. "Oh! he's N. G.," said the young woman, as she prepared to see her visitor. "Tell him I'll be down, Gretchen." "Miss Jennie says she will be down," said Gretchen, on the floor below, "but she says you are 'N. G.' What does that mean?"

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This seems to be a country of souvenirs. The college souvenir pins and spoons have recently been augumented by college glasses in the form of tumblers and beer mugs. They bear the college coat of arms and an appropriate motto. A Harvard glass bears the inscription: "Oh, here's to Johnny Harvard, fill him up a full glass, fill him a glass to his name and fame." A Columbia glass has merely "H'ray, H'ray, H'ray, Columbia."

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Nell is the seal at the Marine Aquarium at the Battery. She is the only seal there at present, and as she has been there long enough to become well acquainted she is a great pet. Nell is not called a trained seal, but she has many accomplishments. She gives a flipper not always the right one—to the man who feeds her, swims around the tank at his command—when she feels like it—and acts generally like an intelligent puppy. That is what she looks like more than anything else. She is the genuine sealhound of the Germans. At 4 o'clock each afternoon she is fed. About that time she begins to grow uneasy. She has private swimming matches with herself, and dashes around the tank, now swimming in the regular way, and now on her back, then sitting with half her body out of the water while she looks around. She is out of the water on the raised platform at one end of her tank in a jiffy when her feeder comes with a pail containing small pieces of fish. She has to be reprimanded for putting her head greedily in the pail, and then puts up one flipper to be shaken. After that she eats greedily, as piece after piece of fish is dropped into her mouth. She cocks her head on one side and watches with great dark eyes as each piece is drawn out. As she grows less hungry she plays with the fish and drops it into the water before she eats it. The man with the pail makes a sweeping motion with his hand and Nell is around the tank like a flash of lightning and up on the platform again, begging for more, until the last piece of fish is gone. The children of New-York have a great treat in store for them when the aquarium doors are open and Nell is at home to visitors.

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"Frank is Here" is the sign on a little handcart whose owner sells green, fresh-looking fruit and vegetables around the city.

***

They were sitting on the plazza of the hotel. The philosopher's face wore its usually placid expression, and as the breeze from the water stirred the scanty gray locks on his forehead, he gently brought the forefinger of one hand down into the palm of the other as he talked.

"I tell you now," he said, "it would be a wonderful thing, and things many times more marvelous have already been done. There must be some way of doing it. Take the intense heat of last week. There was a surplus, I think, even you will admit. Now it would be a very profitable as well as a convenient arrangement. You put that surplus heat in storage—"

"You can't do it, you can't do it," interrupted the stout, red-faced man, in choleric tones, as he wiped the perspiration from his bald head, where it had gathered in spite of the light breeze. "I won't buy any. You'll fail; you'll make yourself a bankrupt, see if you don't. It's all tomfool nonsense." And before the philosopher could raise his finger or begin another sentence, the stout man had vanished, leaving him with his mouth open, his finger raised, and a dazed expression on his face.

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There was an interesting package being handled at an express office on Park Place the other day. It was a box covered with slats. There was room to lock in between the slats, but it was difficult to do so, for all the boys in the neighborhood were clustered around. The occupants were two small bears.

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Park Avenue, on both sides of the little parks in the centre, has a rural appearance. From the parks which are over the railroad track the street slopes on either side. It is not a comfortable street to drive through and is not much used. Consequently, between the paving stones the grass has sprung up. Here and there will be a large patch of it, looking very green from the distance. It is a strange sight in the heart of a great city—a grass-grown road.

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The College of Pharmacy graduates every year a number of women, who become practical pharmacists. The woman who has been in that business probably longer than any other in New-York is Mrs. Monaghan, at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, who has been a pharmacist for over twenty years. She is not a college graduate, but gained her experience working with her husband, whom she succeeded in the business. Among women who are practicing unusual professions is a Mrs. Cassidy, in Court Street, near Gold Street, Brooklyn, who is an undertaker.

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"I have never known of my wife missing a train or boat so that she was seriously inconvenienced," said the man. "It is not that she is always on time, for she never is. Starting at the time she does, I should never get anywhere, but there seems to be some particular Providence exercising a protecting care over her incomings and outgoings. If she leaves the house late, she is sure to make all her intermediate connections, or the boat is late, or she discovers another boat or train which is just a little more satisfactory than the one she first intended to take. It makes no difference where she is or where she intends to go, the result is always the same."

***

"Now, isn't this a lot of twaddle and nonsense?" said a passenger in a Broadway cable car, speaking to his companion and looking up from his newspaper.

"What's that?"

"Why, this paragraph, which reads: "Mr. Bryan slept better last night and rose at 8 o'clock this morning. He had a hearty breakfast of cantaloupe, broiled Kennebec salmon, broiled chicken, potatoes, hot cornbread, and coffee.' Who in the deuce cares what he had for breakfast or what time he got up?"

"Why, old fellow," said the companion, "don't you know everybody is interested in knowing just what a man ate and about his actions previous to execution?"

***

Fifteen or twenty tramps were lying in the shade on one of the patches of grass in Battery Park yesterday afternoon. A "sparrow" policeman, whose attention was directed to the unusual exhibition, said:

"It is not generally known that the Park Commissioners have granted permission to the public to recline on the grass in this park. 'Recline' is capable of a liberal interpretation, and we don't disturb the 'bums' as long as they behave themselves. It's better to have them there and leave the benches free for the use of respectable people."

PROTEST AGAINST A CITY SALE.

Hugh King Criticises the Dock Department's Methods.

Hugh King, President of the Columbia Oil Company, of 11 William Street, is not at all pleased with the results of the sale by the Dock Department yesterday of the northern half of the block bounded by Bank, Bethune, and West Streets, and Thirteenth Avenue.

The catalogue enumerated ten lots, but the property was sold as one lot. Mr. King desired to purchase one of the buildings, he said yesterday, but the auctioneer said he could not depart from the conditions imposed by the Dock Department, but must sell the property as a whole. Mr. King protested, as a citizen and as a taxpayer, to what he considered the giving away of city property.

"All the property," he said, "was started at $25. I offered $600. An advance of $75 was made. I would be pleased to have one of the buildings at $600. There is no doubt that if the auctioneer had been permitted to use his discretion the sale would have netted at least $20,000. It is an outrage upon the people to permit a so-called reform Board of Commissioners to make a sale under such conditions.

"In this business, generally a ring is formed by prospective purchasers. They deputize some one to buy the property at as low a price as possible. After the sale those interested gather at some appointed place, sub-divide the property, and put it up for bids. The profits accruing after the property is thus disposed of are divided among those interested in the scheme."

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—At the men's meeting to-morrow at 4:30 o'clock at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street the speaker will be Frederick S. Goodman, one of the State Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Goodman is well known as an earnest Bible student and an interesting speaker.

—The feast of St. Bernard will be celebrated at St. Bernard's Church, 332 West Fourteenth Street, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., when the Rev. John B. Salter, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Tuckahoe, N. Y., will preach.

—A horse and dirt cart belonging to Mrs. Eliza Shannon were lost overboard yesterday afternoon at the foot of East Seventy-fourth Street. The driver was unloading dirt into the river when the horse backed too far and fell in.

—Bernard F. Greenbaum who sentenced to one year in the penitentiary yesterday by Judge Cowing, in Part 1, General Sessions, for passing a worthless check on Rasmus Kray, a tailor, of 21 West Thirtieth Street.

—The Civil Service Board held an examination yesterday for Chief Inspector of Mercantile Establishments. Only one candidate appeared, and he will receive the appointment, at a salary of $2,000 a year, if qualified.

—There will be music at the Mall, Central Park, by Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Brooklyn.

—Frederick Morgan, an artist, of Clarkson Street, has begun suit for absolute divorce against his wife, Eliza Jane Morgan. They were married in London in 1887, and have four children. The case came up before Justice Goodrich in the Supreme Court yesterday, when witnesses testified that Mrs. Morgan lived for a time at 15 Concord Street as Mrs. Bronnerton. The case was adjourned in order to get testimony to show the relations that existed between Mrs. Morgan and Edward B. Christopher.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday appointed twenty-five Sergeants, and assigned them to the various precincts. Three or four of these men will in a few days be appointed Detective Sergeants. They have been acting detectives for over a year.

—The police are looking for Abbie Loftus, who disappeared from her home, at 58 North Second Street, a week ago. She is fifteen years old. The police said that the girl had been seen in the Eastern District since she left home.

—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who was prostrated by the heat a week ago, has so far recovered that she left for her home on Orange Street yesterday and started for a short trip to friends at West Cornwall.

—Justice Gaynor, who is in Europe, will sail for this country on Sept. 5.

—There will be music in the parks to-day.

New-Rochelle.

—The entertainment at the gymnasium Thursday evening, complimentary to Mrs. Upington, brought together an attendance as large as the gymnasium could accommodate conveniently. Over twenty young women, comprising the Cecelia Club, dressed in sailor suits, sang plantation songs. G. L. Spaulding and Mrs. A. E. McCrea contributed their services.

—Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Grace Tyler Riggs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Riggs of Palmyra, N. Y., and Dr. George Hungerford Phelps of 48 Centre Avenue, this village. The wedding will take place Wednesday at the Presbyterian Church, Palmyra.

—Barnard Engleman, a special patrolman, was shot at and stoned Thursday morning in Residence Park. He fired several shots from his revolver and fled. He says he was followed a long way by his assailants, who kept throwing stones.

—Edward Finlay, who was arrested Aug. 9 for violating the excise law, was held yesterday morning by Police Justice Lambden in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—New-Rochelle students of the University of the City of New-York will give a dance in Lambden's Hall before the close of the summer vacation.

—Miss Fletcher entertained her friends Thursday evening at her home, in Rochelle Park.

Jersey City.

—A number of Poles of both sexes, and some American friends gathered at 209 Eleventh Street, Jersey City, Thursday night, to celebrate some Polish national event. During the festivities Joseph Mylko of 11 Van Winkle Street and Alexander McCloskie of 202 Fourth Street, Harrison, quarreled about Louisa McCloskie, (who is not related to Alexander,) to whom both men had been attentive. Miss McCloskie went to the assistance of her namesake, and struck Mylko on the head with a poker. She and Alexander were arrested, and yesterday Police Justice Potts fined them $10 each.

—Charges have been preferred against Policeman Jacob Golden of the Seventh Precinct for leaving his post on Bergen Avenue Thursday to make purchases in two stores. The articles he bought were for use in his home and not needed in the discharge of his duty.

To Inspect Our Leading Railroads.

Frederic Harrison, General Manager, and Robert Turnbull, General Superintendent, of the London and Northwestern Railway, arrived yesterday on the ste

Saturday
August 22-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

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201 West 10th Street, New-York.

THE HILLIARD FARE CASE

HONORABLE DISCHARGE OF THE ACTOR BY MAGISTRATE BRANN.

Conductor McDonald of the Broadway Cable Road Failed to Press the Case at an Adjourned Hearing—Policeman Urquhart Said the Defendant Was Not Disorderly—Damage Suit Against the Railroad Company Threatened.

Robert Hilliard, the actor, who was arrested Thursday night at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway by Policeman Urquhart, on the complaint of James McDonald, of 761 Seventh Avenue, a conductor of a Broadway cable car, for refusing to pay a fare, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, and after a hearing was discharged.

Mr. Hilliard was dressed with his usual care when he appeared in court. He gave his age as thirty-nine years and his address as 136 West Thirty-seventh Street. He pleaded not guilty to the charge. Before the case was called he freely denounced his arrest as an outrage, and declared that when he was liberated, as he was sure he would be, he intended to sue the company for damages.

When the case was called, Conductor McDonald told Magistrate Brann that Mr. Hilliard and a woman and several men had boarded the car at Twenty-third Street at about midnight. He said all in the party paid their fares until he came to Mr. Hilliard, and that the actor refused to pay his fare and the fare for the woman with him on the ground that he had already paid fares on a Lexington Avenue car. McDonald said that it was against the rules of the company to accept transfers up town from the Lexington Avenue cars at Twenty-third Street, and he told Mr. Hilliard that he would either have to pay again or he would be put off the car. Mr. Hilliard, he declared, then became abusive and threatened to whip him. He called a policeman when the car reached Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Hilliard, he said, threatened to whip the policeman, but was finally sent to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

"Well, how about that?" asked Magistrate Brann, turning to Policeman Urquhart.

"He did not threaten to whip me at all," replied the policeman. "When this conductor said that he wanted the man arrested and that he would make a complaint against him at the station, I placed Hilliard under arrest. He went quietly with me and offered no resistance. I saw him do nothing disorderly and only arrested him on the complaint of the conductor."

"What did you mean by telling me that the prisoner wanted to whip the policeman?" asked the Magistrate of McDonald.

McDonald stammered a little and then denied that he had made any such statement. He then said that Mr. Hilliard had been very abusive to him.

Magistrate Brann asked what Mr. Hilliard had said. The conductor said he "disremembered," except that Mr. Hilliard had said: "If you lay hands on me, I will whip you."

"Is not the Lexington Avenue Road a part of the Broadway Road?" asked Magistrate Brann.

"Yes, Sir," said the conductor.

"How many fares do you want a man to pay?" asked the Magistrate. "Do you want him to take the Lexington Avenue Road when he wants to go up on the west side?"

"I know nothing about that," said the conductor. "And, anyway, this man blocked traffic for a long time."

"How?" inquired Magistrate Brann. "By standing in front of the car on the tracks?"

"No, Sir," replied the conductor. "When I stopped the car, he refused to get off, and so held the car."

"If you stopped the car, you blocked the traffic," said Magistrate Brann. "You cannot blame him for what you did. Well, Mr. Hilliard, what have you to say about this matter?"

"I would ask your Honor to adjourn this case until this afternoon," replied the actor. "My attorney is Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, and he is down at Long Branch. I want to give him time to get here. I have been outrageously used. I am willing to tell you now my side of the story, but as I cannot afford a conviction of the charge against me, I want you to adjourn the case."

"You had better say nothing until your lawyer is here," said Magistrate Brann. "I will adjourn the case until 2 o'clock this afternoon and parole you on your recognizance until this afternoon. You may go."

Mr. Hilliard walked out of the courtroom and in the lobby he had a talk with a reporter. He said:

"We had been attending the first production of 'Under the Polar Star,' at the Academy of Music, and we caught what we thought was a Broadway car at Fourteenth Street. There were no lights on the car to show what line it belonged to, and, as I had been in Europe all Summer, I did not know the intricate system of transfers the cable lines are now using. When the car turned into Twenty-third Street our entire party was surprised. In the party were William Walsh and Arthur G. Peacock, two newspaper men, and Marshall P. Wilder. We got off the car and took the next car. This conductor wanted to make me pay another fare, and I refused. Then he became abusive, and he threatened to throw me off the car. I told him quietly that he had better not try it. Then he grabbed a brake handle, and threatened to whip me with it, but I told him that I would lick him if he laid his hands on me. I was not disorderly, and I had the sympathy of the whole crowd. Several gentlemen whom I did not know handed me their cards, and offered to testify in my favor when I came to court. Among them was C. A. Heifer, a real estate agent at 237 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre will be my lawyer, and he personally knows what the Broadway conductors are like. The other night I was with him and two ladies on a car, and he was grossly insulted. Mr. McIntyre kept his temper admirably, as he knew that he could not afford to strike the conductor, which any man not in a public office would have and should have done. The next day Mr. McIntyre called at the office of the company and made a complaint, and the fellow was discharged. But this did not change the general conduct of the other conductors. I will have a number of witnesses to prove that I did nothing loud or disorderly. I will sue the company when the case is over."

When the case was called in the afternoon the conductor, McDonald, did not appear, although Magistrate Brann waited until almost 3 o'clock. Mr. Hilliard was then arraigned and recited his story to the Magistrate. He complained bitterly that although he was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station just before midnight, he was held there until nearly 2 o'clock for McDonald to appear and make a complaint against him. He said that Sergt. Daly paid no attention to any request that he made, and that when McDonald did finally appear Daly refused to entertain a charge of assault which he (Hilliard) wished to make against McDonald for threatening to strike him with the brake handle.

Policeman Urquhart corroborated Mr. Hilliard's story about the time he had spent at the station house, and said that he himself had ordered McDonald to drop the brake handle. He said that Mr. Hilliard had acted the part of a gentleman throughout the trouble.

William Walsh, a friend of Mr. Hilliard, corroborated the defendant's story, as did also C. A. Heifer. Mr. Heifer said he did not know Mr. Hilliard, but as a passenger on the car he had witnessed Mr. Hilliard's outrageous treatment and wished to testify for him.

District Superintendent Parker of the railroad company said that he knew nothing of the case.

Magistrate Brann said that McDonald evidently knew that he had a weak case, or he would have appeared to press the charge. He then honorably discharged Mr. Hilliard from custody.

Mr. Hilliard thanked him and left the court with his friends. Mr. Hilliard said that he intended to sue the Metropolitan Traction Company for a large sum for damages for his arrest.

THE MISSING RAILROAD PASSENGER

Some Officials Inclined to Doubt that He Dropped from Car Window.

The reports received by the general officers of the New York Central Railroad in reference to the disappearance of a man from a west-bound night train between Rome and Syracuse Sunday morning do not shed any light on the case. The railroad officials say that the man could not have dropped from the car between stations.

The accounts of the disappearance of the passenger are based wholly on the statement of the colored porter of the Wagner car Auburn, in which the man had a berth. The porter says he saw the man enter his berth after the train had left Rome, and discovered his absence before the train reached its next stop, Syracuse. The Wagner car employes also reported finding the prints of a man's hands on the outer sill of the window of the berth occupied by the missing man.

Edgar Van Etten, General Superintendent of the New York Central, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I do not believe the story at all, and think the man left the train either at Utica or at Rome. A sleeping car porter is not apt to be perfectly wideawake at two o'clock in the morning, and I do not believe the porter knows whether it was after the Rome stop or the Utica stop that he last saw the man.

"A man could not possibly drop from the window of a car traveling between forty and fifty miles an hour without our knowing it. There would be some trace left. We have six or eight trackwalkers patrolling every five miles of track, and they know every farmer along their beat and every one of his cows. If one of those farmers loses a cow they notice it as quickly as he does. Nothing can happen along the road without their knowing it.

"A man walked off the platform of a car near Amsterdam one night, while deranged, and was severely hurt, of course, as every man falling from fast-moving trains must be. He was cared for at a farm house, and the trackwalker learned of his presence there and made a report on the whole incident even before they had received orders to look for such a man.

"I do not attach any weight to the story of marks on the outside of the car. Our reports do not show that there were any such marks, and the improbabilities in the story are so great as to overbalance the evidence of the marks."

The report of the incident made to General Superintendent Van Etten by F. A. Harrington, Superintendent of the Mohawk Division of the road, says that the man had a local ticket, numbered 940, from New York to Niagara Falls. Such a ticket carries no stopover privileges. Superintendent Harrington said:

"I certainly looks as if the man jumped from the window, unless it is possible that the porter mistook the station at which he saw the man still in the car.

"The porter says that the man did not seem quite right, wanted him to find out what other people on the car were talking about, and complained because his berth had not been made up at an hour when the porter declares it was impossible for him to have attended to it."

TROUBLE WITH A STOCK BROKER.

A. D. Partridge Secures J. S. Stanton's Arrest.

James S. Stanton was arrested yesterday at 16 Broad Street by a Deputy Sheriff on an order of arrest signed by Justice Goodrich in Brooklyn, in a suit brought in the Kings County Supreme Court by Alfred D. Partridge against Stanton to recover $3,315.

The plaintiff alleges that Stanton has wrongfully converted and embezzled the money, which is the proceeds of a sale of bonds intrusted to him as a broker, and in a fiduciary relation. The plaintiff alleges that on Dec. 1, 1895, he employed Stanton as his broker to sell for him, on commission, four first mortgage bonds of the par value of $1,000, of the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad Company. He alleges further that he instructed Stanton not to sell the bonds for less than $830 each, and to invest the proceeds in fifty shares of the preferred stock of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company at $73 a share.

Partridge charges in his complaint that on Dec. 10, 1895, Stanton sold the four bonds of the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad Company for $3,320. The legal commission which Stanton could claim, according to Partridge, was $5. The plaintiff says in his complaint that the defendant never purchased the stock of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad Company, as he was instructed to do, and has wrongfully converted and embezzled the money to his own use.

Mr. Stanton was released in $2,500 bail.

The Situation in West Virginia.

George W. Burt, Vice President and General Manager of the Ohio River Railroad, arrived in town a day or two ago to attend a meeting of his Board of Directors. Mr. Burt has 1,700 men under him on the road down in West Virginia, and has occasion to come in contact with a great many people in that State. Speaking on the political situation there, he said:

"There is not as much silver sentiment in West Virginia as you people up North are led to believe. The trainmen and sectionmen and other employes on our railroad are members of clubs in which the political situation is discussed, and literature from both sides has been circulated quite freely down there, but it does not take much intelligence to appreciate the fact that it is to a workingman's interest to vote for the case of honest money.

"I was General Manager of the Panama Railroad in 1885, when the United States of Colombia was on a silver basis. All our contracts were made payable in gold, but even then we could not prevent the disastrous effects of a silver currency. Silver was the direct cause of the revolution which took place there, on the occasion of which the United States sent its troops there to protect American property, which step had only been taken once before in the history of the United States. You can depend upon it, that every sound-money man in West Virginia, whether a Democrat or Republican, will vote for McKinley and will use his best endeavors to induce others to do likewise."

Killed by a Railroad Train.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 21.—An unknown man was struck and instantly killed by a Long Island Railroad train late last night at Garden City. There was nothing in the clothing by which he could be identified. He was about seventy years old, had iron-gray hair and chin whiskers, and a full set of false teeth. He was dressed in dark clothing, wore a white shirt and collar and black necktie.

FIGHT OVER GRAIN RATES

APPEAL MADE TO INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Produce Exchange's Complaint Alleges that Discrimination Against New-York in Favor of Other Cities Has Diverted Traffic—Money Said to Have Been Pledged to Carry the Case Through to the End.

Having tried in vain since early Spring to induce the railroad companies to readjust rates on grain to the seaboard, so that shippers from New-York may stand on a level with those from other ports, the Produce Exchange, through its Grain Committee, has applied to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for relief. The complaint has been that New-York merchants were losing business because of discriminations against them by the railroads. Newport News and Baltimore have become large export points, because, as is alleged, the railroads favored them to the prejudice of New-York interests. A readjustment of rates having seemed hopeless by direct petition of merchants to the railroad managers, aggressive measures are now taken.

In the complaint filed by the Produce Exchange as plaintiff, the defendants named are the Baltimore and Ohio, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, the Pittsburg and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the New-York, Lake Erie and Western, the Chicago and Erie, the Grand Trunk of Canada, the Chicago and Grand Trunk, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Lehigh Valley, the Allegheny Valley, the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, the Northern Central, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, the New-York Central and Hudson River, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, the West Shore, the Toledo, Peoria and Western, the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Wabash, the New-York, Ontario and Western, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Central of New-Jersey, the Boston and Albany, the Erie, the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Companies.

It is intended to make the fight comprehensive, and abundant money is said to have been pledged to carry it to the last resort.

The complaint recites that the Produce Exchange "consists largely of merchants engaged in foreign and domestic commerce, and dealing in flour, grain, provisions, and produce transported from Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis, and other points in the West to New-York City for consumption and for export to Europe and other foreign countries."

All the defendants are included in the complaint because they are common carriers engaged in transporting grain and are subject to the inter-State commerce law.

It urges that the trade advantages of New-York afford it exceptional facilities for handling goods from the primary markets of the country. New-York is favored by its great concentration of business, by its large commercial population, by the fact that it possesses the greater portion of the import trade from foreign countries, by its greatly superior ocean service, its unrivaled harbor and many miles of water front, wharves, docks, warehouses, and other terminal facilities. These advantages, due in great part to public and private enterprise and expenditure, are sufficient, under equal conditions, to draw to its port by far the greater part of the export trade of the United States, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, and Boston are seaport towns and competitors, as "localities," with the City and Port of New-York for the export trade of the United States. It is unlawful for the railway companies to give to said localities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, and Boston any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage over the locality of New-York, or to subject the locality of New-York to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever in comparison with such other localities.

Taking up specifications, the complaint charges that the railway companies violate the law in that they have long established and maintained rates, rules, and regulations for the transportation of grain, provisions, and other produce from interior points to the said competitive localities on the seaboard and certain terminal charges at said seaboard localities, which constitute an undue and unreasonable preference and advantage to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, and Boston, and subject New-York to an undue and unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage.

Rates on grain, flour, and provisions made by the railways from Chicago to the said cities upon the seaboard are quoted as follows:

	Rates in Cents per 100 lb.		
From Chicago, Ill.	Grain.	Flour.	Provisions.
New-York, N. Y.	20	20	30
Philadelphia, Penn.	18	18	28
Baltimore, Md.	17	17	27
Newport News, Va.	17	17	27
Norfolk, Va.	17	17	27

Tables are submitted showing that New-York pays more than Philadelphia or Baltimore on wheat, corn, and rye from Buffalo, and it is charged that rates from Buffalo to Boston upon grain intended for export differ from the rate to Boston upon grain intended for domestic consumption, and that certain privileges are granted in the way of terminal facilities at the port of Boston for grain shipped for export. At Boston the railroad companies grant to shippers twenty days' free storage and twenty days' free insurance, which privileges and terminal facilities are not granted at the Port of New-York. It is believed that privileges at the Port of Boston are sometimes extended to ninety days' free storage and insurance.

The complaint charges that the railroad companies have also established, and are charging and receiving, substantially like differential rates from other interior points to the seaboard, which subject the City of New-York to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage, and which give undue and unreasonable preference and advantage to other seaboard cities, and especially to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, and Boston.

Differentials, rules and regulations are not justified by the circumstances and conditions under which freight is transported from the interior cities and markets to seaboard localities, it is urged. They unjustly and unlawfully nullify the advantages of the Port of New-York, both natural advantages and which have been created by expenditure of public and private funds, and unjustly and unlawfully divert from the Port of New-York the trade and commerce which would naturally flow to it; and they stimulate and build up the commerce of the competitive seaboard localities.

The complaint represents that the effect of establishing and maintaining such differentials has been very injurious to the trade and commerce of interior markets and producers and to the Port of New-York, and to the business interests of merchants in this city.

It is said that on or about Nov. 19, 1895, the railroads, except the New-York, Lake Erie and Western, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Boston and Albany, united in an agreement forming what is known as a joint traffic association, to which agreement for greater particularity reference is hereby made; said agreement took effect Jan. 1, 1896. Since that date they have maintained and enforced the wrongful and unlawful differential rates, rules, and regulations complained of as violations of the Inter-State Commerce act, through the said association, as well by the rates, rules, and regulations made by defendants through their said association, as by the diversion of trade from the Port of New-York, which has been aided and abetted by the defendants through the action of said association.

The Exchange asks the Commission to direct the railroad companies to readjust rates so that traffic may no longer be diverted from New-York by discriminative rates in favor of other ports.

STATEMENT BY ADAMS STRIKERS.

They Say that All They Want Is Recognition for Their Organization.

A committee representing the striking employes of the Adams Express Company and consisting of James Bedford, W. C. Johnson, H. M. Cannon, and J. Cunningham, make the following statement regarding their difficulties with the company:

"We are not striking for more wages or less hours, although both are bad enough, but we want recognition of our order. Men have been discharged right and left without apparent reason, and we have struck to protect ourselves from this continued cutting down.

"The company hires a 'helper' and puts him on a wagon with a man making $75 a month. Then, after he is broken in they discharge the seventy-five-dollar man and put the helper in charge at a salary of $50.

"This kind of work has been going on for a long time, and was virtually the cause of our forming protective organizations.

"The matter has now come to a head, and we must have our societies recognized by the company. A committee has been appointed to wait on the President of the company in this city and request him once more to make the concession we ask for. If he does not we will notify our brother organizations in every city throughout the United States where the Adams Express Company has offices, and a general strike will be ordered. We are confident the company has lost a great amount of their business since the strike, as merchants tell us they are shipping their goods through other companies.

"Reports have been circulated that the men have destroyed the company's property, but this we wish emphatically to deny. We have not interfered in any way with the men now employed by the company, who have taken our places, nor do we intend to; we simply want recognition of our order, and until that is conceded us we will continue this strike."

The striking employes meet every afternoon and evening at Franklin Hall, corner of Montgomery and Warren Streets, Jersey City, and at Ledwith Hall, Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, this city.

Agent Herbert Temple, who has charge of the freight at the Adams Express piers in Jersey City, yesterday gave out a statement denying the stories told by the strikers to the effect that the company had lost all its business as a result of the strike. Agent Temple said that the business had fallen off in New-York, but the Western business had not been interfered with. He believed that as soon as New-York merchants realized that the strike had not prevented shipments that the company would recover its business in New-York.

FAILURE OF LEOPOLD WEIL & CO.

The Business of the Jewelers Hurt, It Is Said, by the Silver Craze.

Leopold Weil & Co., manufacturing jewelers and diamond dealers at 51 Maiden Lane, failed yesterday with liabilities of about $125,000.

They have transferred the greater part of their stock and outstanding accounts to their principal creditors, the largest being Joseph Frankel's Sons. Hays & Greenbaum, attorneys for the firm, said yesterday that the immediate cause of the failure was that a number of banks refused accommodation and insisted upon being paid a considerable amount on account. In addition to this, some individuals holding the firm's paper also demanded payment. The firm was also asked to renew customary paper under discount. A bank threatened suit, and as others were likely to follow the firm turned over a large portion of its stock and some accounts to the largest creditor, Joseph Frankel's Sons, to secure them for goods purchased and for borrowed money. The firm made a similar transfer to some other creditors to secure loans.

The firm believes that the silver craze started its trouble. The firm heretofore has done a business of about $500,000 a year, but since Jan. 1 its entire sales have only been $90,000.

Hays & Greenbaum said the entire liabilities are about $125,000, which is less than on Jan. 1, and the amount due for merchandise is comparatively small. A committee will be appointed to go over the firm's affairs and decide upon a basis of settlement. The value of its assets remains to be seen. It claimed on Jan. 1 assets of $350,000.

A Deputy Sheriff took charge of the place of business on executions from Platzek, Stroock & Herzog for $18,673 in favor of the following creditors: Oppenheimer Brothers & Veith, $4,890; Albert Lorsch & Co., $3,463; Wallach & Schiele, $3,461; Stern Brothers & Co., $2,350.

A BLACKSMITH'S QUEER LETTER.

Wants the Jersey City Police to Find a Boy Who Bites His Toe Nails.

The Jersey City police were yesterday invited to look out for a boy about fifteen or sixteen years old by C. S. Shutes, blacksmith, Manahawkin, Ocean County, N. J. The letter sent by Mr. Shutes is a novelty in its way. It reads as follows:

"MANAHAWKIN, Aug. 18.

"Gentlemen: I had an Irish boy that ran a way from me on monday night the 12. I got him from the alms House, sneaks Hill, a bout 8 years ago and I think he has started for Jersey City if you come a cross a boy of his demenshions please report to me. he is a boy betwine the age of 15 or 16 not very tall but stout light eyes a young beard just in sight finger nails bit off so they are bleeding at times wore a new blue pap new shoes kind of greyish pants a plaid coat not new. Name is Frank McCue. if you have the luck to see him report him to me.

"C. S. SHUTES.
"Blacksmith,
"Manahawkin,
"O. C.,
"N. J.

"P. S. he can be told by his finger nails alone the finger extends out beyond the nails and to proved the boy certain look at his big toes—the toe nails are very near in the middle of his toe he bits them to I have found his shoes he is barefooted."

Inspector Lange said that he would send out the reserves the first leisure day they had, to hunt for Mr. Shutes's boy. If found he will be duly returned to Mr. Shutes at Manahawkin.

Failed to Pass Examinations.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City yesterday announced that not one of the thirty-five applicants for ballot clerks, poll, and registry clerks at the coming election, who were recently examined, had passed. He said that he would appoint any one who made 70 per cent., but there was not one who made over 20 per cent. There were fifty-five questions submitted to the applicants, all relative to the election laws. The men examined were Jeffersonian candidates, and Mayor Gleason notified the party to submit a new list of names to him and he would grant another examination. The Republicans will have their examination on Wednesday.

Daughters of America Elect Officers.

PORTLAND, Ind., Aug. 21.—The National Council of the 11,000 Daughters of America, after having been in session for three days, have elected the following officers:

Councilor—William P. Shourds, New-Jersey; Assistant Councilor—Minerva V. F. Miller, Indiana; Vice Councilor—L. F. Kennedy, Ohio; Associate Vice Councilor—J. E. Anderson, Ohio; Secretary—Julia Tipton, Ohio; Treasurer—C. W. Morris, Ohio; Conductor—Jennie Krise, Maryland; Warden—L. F. Southard, New-Jersey; Inner Sentinel—M. C. Tollinger, Tennessee; Outer Sentinel—C. C. Taylor, Kentucky.

Say No Scows Are Missing.

It was published yesterday that two scows loaded with garbage had broken loose from their tow off Norton's Point. Superintendent Robbins of the Street Cleaning Department, and Superintendent Meade, who has charge of the scows, denied the story. They said no scows were missing.

TAMMANY IS ALL HOPEFUL

TO MAKE BIG HURRAH OVER BRYAN AT BUFFALO MEETING.

Mr. Sheehan Declares that Letters Have Been Received from Richard Croker Approving of the Course of the Wigwam in Indorsing the Chicago Ticket—The Reputed Leader Believes that Bryan Will Carry This City.

The Tammany Executive Committee will be called to meet at the Wigwam Thursday afternoon to make the final arrangements for the Buffalo Convention.

It is proposed to send a great array of the braves to the State Convention, so that they can hurrah for the Bryan ticket. Special trains will be dispatched over four of the railroads leading into Buffalo.

Tammany may even return to its old plan of having a brass band to escort the warriors on their arrival in the convention city. What is more to the point, Tammany will spring the unit rule on its elected delegates in case it is found that there are any troublesome sound-money men in the delegation.

This is not without precedent in Tammany affairs. It was done several years ago, when the organization, under Richard Croker, decided, in 1889, to oppose the renomination of Attorney General Tabor.

John C. Sheehan recalled this incident yesterday. He was a delegate from this city, and, owing to the determination of the organization, he did not sit in the convention himself, but was represented by his alternate. If the unit rule is necessary this year, it will be enforced. No one need doubt that. Tammany proposes to deliver 105 delegates to the Bryan ticket.

"Will the Tammany delegates vote to indorse the Chicago platform, as well as the Chicago candidates?" Mr. Sheehan was asked yesterday.

"I cannot say as to that," was the reply.

Mr. Sheehan said letters had been recently received in this city from Richard Croker, approving the course the Tammany Executive Committee had taken in indorsing the Chicago ticket. These letters also approve the action of Mr. Sheehan, and in one of them Mr. Croker is reputed to have said that if he were in Mr. Sheehan's place he would have followed the same line of action.

No quotations from these letters have been furnished to any one, but something that purports to be the substance of their contents has been given out.

One might as well announce that the Dutch have taken Holland as that Mr. Croker has indorsed the action of Tammany.

"Who received the letters or a letter from Mr. Croker?" Mr. Sheehan was asked.

"I do not care to say," was the reply.

"Is it true that just prior to the Chicago Convention you received a letter from Mr. Croker advising that, no matter what the result of the convention might be, Tammany should indorse its candidates on the ground of regularity?"

"The only letter I have received recently from Mr. Croker reached me July 3. He said in it that he had an idea that William E. Russell would be nominated, showing that he was not following the situation very closely, being out of politics. He said that the thing to do was to keep the organization intact. He said nothing about indorsing the ticket, no matter what it might be. I received no word from Mr. Croker prior to the indorsement of the Chicago ticket by the Tammany Executive Committee."

"Do you believe Bryan will carry this city?"

"I do, by a large majority. Within the last twenty-four hours I have talked with a very large number of the Tammany leaders, and they all report steady gains for the ticket."

"How about the German-American vote? Do you expect to be able to hold any of that?"

"We do. My information is that we will get a very good proportion of it."

"The general report is that the German-Americans are almost solidly against the Chicago ticket," said the reporter.

"That is not so of the laboring classes of German-Americans," declared Mr. Sheehan.

"What is your estimate of the Bryan strength in this city?"

"There is no use in making figures on that until after the registration."

"Do you expect Mr. Croker home soon?"

"From what he wrote to me in the letter I referred to, I do not expect him before very late in the Fall."

Another close friend of Mr. Croker told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that Mr. Croker might be home in September.

MR. BESTE SEEKS INFORMATION.

Advertises to Learn About Ferdinand Motz's Will.

An advertisement published yesterday by Henry Beste of 110 Front Street called for information about the will of Ferdinand Motz, and asked any one who knew of its existence or execution to let him know. Mr. Beste yesterday refused to say anything about Mr. Motz or his will.

Mr. Motz was for many years a member of the German Club, and resided there when the clubhouse was at 13 West Twenty-fourth Street, and after the club moved to its present quarters, at 112 West Fifty-ninth Street. In 1887 he had an office at 50 Wall Street, and later he moved to 78 Broad Street; in 1891 his office was at 80 Broad Street, and in 1892 his office was at 73 William Street, after which his name disappeared from the City Directory. He was the President, and afterward the Vice President, of an importing company.

At the German Club it was said that in 1893 Mr. Motz moved to California, where he resided most of the time until his death, last year. He is said to have been quite wealthy, and most of his property consisted of bonds. His family is believed to be in Germany.

OVINGTON BROTHERS ASSIGN.

The China House Expects Soon to Adjust Its Difficulties.

The firm of Ovington Brothers, dealers in china, bric-a-brac, and silver, whose stores at 38 and 40 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and 330 Fifth Avenue, this city, were closed by the Sheriffs of New-York and Kings Counties on Thursday on an attachment obtained by George Borgfeldt & Co. of 18 Washington Place, this city, for $20,127, made a general assignment to Henry Morris Havilland yesterday.

The preferred creditors and the amounts which they are said to have loaned the firm are as follows: Long Island Bank, $12,000; Mary White Ovington, $5,645.18; George M. Ovington, $5,636.72; Adele O. Merritt, $5,325.67; Helen D. Kingsbury, $5,245.10; Irene H. Ovington, $1,420.88; John W. Chadwick, $1,186.60; Sarah O. Randle, $572.57; Louise Ovington, $519.59; Isabel J. Evans, $380.51; Florence N. Barlow, $104.78, and Henrica B. Wright, $157.95.

The Deputy Sheriffs were still busy yesterday taking an inventory of the goods in the Brooklyn store. The firm expects to adjust its difficulties soon and resume business.

Mayor Strong Not at His Office.

Mayor Strong did not visit his office yesterday. It was thought that he remained at Elberon because of a touch of the gout. The Mayor said Thursday that he was feeling better and stronger than he had for some time.

GORMAN MAKING A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Support of Free Silver His Last Chance to Remain in the Senate.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—"It is very curious and interesting," said a leading Democrat to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day, "how the papers and the people of the country fail to understand the perplexity of Senator Gorman in the money fight. It is known that he is, personally for sound money, but politically he is pretending to help the silverites. They do not trust him, but so far as politics go he is certainly for Bryan and Sewall in this contest. He could not do otherwise."

"Why not?"

"Simply because his political salvation is at stake. His successor is to be elected by the Legislature to be chosen next year. His only possible hope is in getting the support of the country members. And the counties, being agricultural, are, so far as the present prospect points, for silver—at least the majority of the Democrats will support the ticket.

"Gorman's strength heretofore has been in the counties. Last Fall he was annihilated by the independent Democrats, who voted for a Republican administration in preference to the continuance of his domination. There are more than 25,000 of these votes in a total voting population of 225,000, and they hold the balance of power. This year they are strong against silver, as they were last year against Gorman, and their opposition to both is unalterable.

"Gorman, having no hopes with the Democrats who are supporting sound money in Maryland, simply acts the politician and casts his lot with the silver crowd as his only possible hope of getting back into the United States Senate. If sound money wins he would be out, even if he declared for sound money, but if the improbable should happen and the State should go for Bryan he would have some sort of footing for his fight next year. Baltimore City is dead against him, and his whole future rests with the counties. Of course it is understood that without his Senatorship Gorman would become merely one of the has-beens of politics."

This view is the one generally taken in Maryland. Those men whom Gorman controls have declared for Bryan, in spite of the fact that the State Convention, over which Gorman presided, declared for gold at Gorman's dictation. There are thousands of Democrats who have herstofore supported Gorman, however, who now repudiate his silver flop and who will vote for sound money.

Advices from all parts of the State show that the Republicans are holding their vote for sound money, while the desertions from the other side continue increasingly. It is confidently predicted that Maryland will give over 20,000 for McKinley, and it is likely that the Republicans will elect five of the six Representatives in Congress.

The Democratic Sound-Money League is doing great work, and is flooding the State with sound-money literature, besides organizing sound-money clubs in the counties. Heretofore the Maryland Democrats have contributed from $50,000 to $150,000 to the National Committee in Presidential years. This year they will ask the National Committee for help. This illustrates the condition of the organization which is giving a half-hearted support to Bryan.

TWO VACATION SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Need of Making Repairs Shortened the Term One Week.

Owing to the need of repairs to the buildings of Grammar School No. 7, at Hester and Chrystie Streets, and of Grammar School No. 79, at 42 First Street, it was found necessary to close yesterday the vacation schools which have been held there during the Summer. The closing is one week earlier than usual. The four uptown schools will not close until Sept. 1.

The attendance at the Hester Street and First Street schools has been large the entire term, and when the schools closed yesterday the pupils expressed their regret at the shortening of the term. The pupils have been instructed in clay modeling, woodworking, and business forms, and there was also a kindergarten for the younger children.

The closing exercises at Grammar School No. 7 yesterday morning, in which the pupils participated, were very interesting. The programme included recitations and singing, which were well rendered by the little scholars.

ARMY POSTS TO BE REARRANGED.

Artillery May Come to Sandy Hook and Western Posts Be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Major Gen. Miles is preparing for a trip to decide what military posts shall be abandoned. One will probably be Fort Wingate, and the post garrison may be moved to Albuquerque.

It has been recommended that Washington barracks be abandoned as an artillery post, which will place four batteries to be disposed of, and enable the War Department to garrison Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook, N. Y., where $100,000 is being spent on barracks. Washington will then become a cavalry post and new barracks can be built on a more suitable site for half the estimated proceeds of a sale of the site of the present barracks.

For the same reason that the artillery will be removed from Washington, the garrisons of Acatraz Island and Fort Mason will be replaced by infantry, and the barracks at Lime Point be prepared for occupancy.

DROWNED HER BABY IN A JAR.

The Mother, Maddened by Sickness, Then Took Her Own Life.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Wilson Terry of Stillwater was missed from her home early this morning. A domestic found two of the children, girls, aged six and four years, asleep in a crib, but the youngest child, two months old, had been drowned by being plunged head first into a slop jar.

The searching party traced the mother to the towpath of the Champlain Canal. After dragging the canal her body was recovered. She had been ill for several weeks, and her mind was unbalanced. Mrs. Terry and children were to remove Sept. 1 to Chatham, where her husband has just engaged in business.

She was a woman of exceptional refinement of character.

Miss Garrison Engaged.

At the garden party in honor of Lord Russell, at Thorwood, Dobbs Ferry, by Mr. Henry Villard, on Monday, the engagement was announced of Miss Katherine McKim Garrison to Mr. Charles Dyer Norton of Chicago. Miss Garrison is the daughter of Wendell Phillips Garrison, editor of The Nation, and niece of Mrs. Henry Villard and of Mr. Charles F. McKim of this city. Mr. Norton, whose family reside in Pasadena, Cal., is a nephew of Judge Charles Dyer of Chicago. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago and of the Country Club of Evanston.

Passed a Bogus Check.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 21.—J. G. Hadden was arrested at his home, on Lincoln Street, this morning by Central Office Detective O'Connor of New-York on the charge of passing a worthless check on a New-York restaurant keeper. Detective O'Connor, when he arrived here, went to the office of Justice Clinton B. Smith and got a warrant for the arrest of Hadden and took him to New-York for an examination. Until a short time ago Hadden was in the employ of the India Rubber Comb Works in New-York City.

SENATOR QUAY COMING

WILL ASSIST MR. HANNA IN PLANNING THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Manley, Former Secretary of the National Committee, to be Here at the Same Time and Details Will Be Generally Considered—Mr. Hanna to Attempt the Managing for Chicago and New-York Headquarters—Schedule of Speakers.

Senator Quay is expected at Republican National Headquarters in a few days. He is now in the South on a vacation. Secretary Osborne of the National Committee received a telegram from him yesterday, in which the Senator said he should come North in a few days, and his arrival is looked for before Sept. 1.

When Senator Quay comes to the headquarters, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, formerly Secretary of the National Committee, will visit the city, and there will be a general review of the campaign, and plans for the further details will be considered by the Executive Committee. Senator Quay, it is expected, will remain at headquarters a considerable portion of the time.

Mr. Hanna, it is said by some members of the committee, expects valuable assistance from Mr. Quay, although the Senator is not physically in condition to settle down to the steady, heavy task of directing important parts of the work. Consequently Mr. Hanna, who has a robust constitution and lots of enthusiasm, will attempt to do the entire managing for the headquarters, both here and in Chicago.

One of Mr. Hanna's visitors at headquarters yesterday was Gen. Horace Porter. The committee received a request from Hornellsville that Gen. Porter be engaged to speak at the Republican mass meeting to be held there on Aug. 27. Gen. Porter, when the request was made known to him, immediately consented, and will thus open the campaign in Southwestern New-York. Mr. Bryan is booked to speak in Hornellsville a few days later. Gen. Porter has recently been in Vermont.

"I was pleased," he said, "to find that there was already a fair understanding of the issues. The voters have read everything they could get hold of, and were therefore able to ask very intelligent questions, which, of course, a speaker is always glad to have them do. The farmers of Vermont, as well as the mechanics and workingmen in general, are greatly interested in the protective tariff. They have suffered under the Wilson law, and the active competition of Canadian farmers has been seriously felt."

Gen. Clayton yesterday announced that Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska would speak in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 25 and in Middlebury Aug. 27. He then goes to Syracuse for Sept. 3, returning

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PROFESSIONAL OPERATORS WORKING FOR LOWER PRICES.

Interest in To-day's Bank Statement—Rates for Call Loans Advanced—Time Money and Commercial Paper Unchanged—Foreign Exchange Easier—Gold on Its Way to This City—Western Union the Speculative Feature of the Day.

FRIDAY—P. M.

To-day's market was in control of professional operators, and as they are all bears just now, naturally prices declined. There was practically no commission-house business. Much interest was shown in the condition of the banks. The statement to be issued to-morrow is looked forward to with much interest, but it seems probable that the showing to be made will not be so bad as at one time expected.

Call loans were made to-day as high as 7 per cent., the advance being attributed to the withdrawal of funds by several of the leading banks. There was some talk of a possible issue of Clearing House certificates, but people who are in a position to know say that such action is by no means probable. There was no change in the time money and commercial paper situation. The foreign exchange market was easier, although the decline did not bring rates down to the gold-importing point. Messrs. Lazard Frères have $2,500,000 gold on the way to this city, $1,500,000 of which comes from London and the remainder from Paris. Messrs. Seligman have $250,000 on the way from London. On its arrival all of this gold will remain in the city.

Western Union was the speculative feature of the market, and it closed 3 points down, at 73⅜. The decline was due to an attack which had for its object the enforced liquidation of a large block of stock manipulated somewhere below 70. This stock is said to be held as collateral, and its owner is thought to be unable to protect it. Sugar was the leader in point of activity, and it held fairly steady. Leather preferred lost 1¼ points on small transactions. The railway list was generally lower, Lake Shore and Northwestern being a disturbing influence. The Grangers lost fractions. London sold St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. At the close business was very dull and the tone rather heavy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 3½@7 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent. and a commission for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged. Offerings were made at 5 per cent., but buyers were hard to find.

Clearing House Exchanges to-day, $69,657,174; balance, $3,792,842; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $986,567.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate for the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¼@ 7½. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67½ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51¼@53⅜.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,623,325.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,620 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,610 green.

Bar silver closed in London at 30 13-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Exports from Jan. 1 to date	$550,624,448	$19,063,041	$1,000	$1,000
Imports for same period	19,063,041	1,000	1,000	1,000
Net exports	$550,672,407	$19,062,041	$1,000	$1,000
Net exports to date, 1895	20,702,366			
Net exports to date, 1894	71,351,305			
Net exports to date, 1893	$22,371,044			

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and irregular. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½@$4.86 for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.19⅝ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.15 discount. Boston—for discount to par San Francisco—Slight, nominal telegraphic. Nominal, New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—$1.25 discount bid, $1 asked.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brklyn R. T. 5s	2½	M. & O. genl	1
Canada Southn. 2d	1	Northwestern gold C.1	1
C. & O. 1st, R. & A.	1	Northwestern gold C.2	1
1st con	1	St. L. & S. F. 4s, 1st ext. 5s	3
C. & E. 1st	2	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st 6s	3
P. S. 1st con., C. 1	2		

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. gen. 2s	2½	Ore. S. L. 6s, t. r.	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Ore. & East. 1st	2
C. & Ohio 4½	1	Rock. I. 1st 5s	1
C., B. & Q. con.	1	St. L. Southwn 1st	1½
C., H. V. & T. 5s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
C., N. A. & C. gen.	7	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Pac. Pacific con.	3	Texas Pac. 1st	1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s registered, declined ⅛; the 4s, 1925, registered, ⅛; do, coupon, ⅛; and the 2s, ⅛. The sales were $5,000 5s, registered, at 109; $8,000 4s, 1907, at 106¼, and $20,000 do, registered, at 106⅝@106. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	91	
4s, r., 1907	104⅜	105½
4s, c., 1907	106	107
4s, r., 1925	112¾	113¼
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼
5s, c., 1904	108¾	109¼
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	109½
Currency 6s, 1898	104	
Currency 6s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1895	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, Aug. 14:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Sugar	106⅞	102⅜	103⅞	+ ⅜
Tobacco	58½	56	56½	No change
Atch., all in. p'd.	11⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Atchison pf.	17¾	16	16	— 1
Chicago Gas	54¾	51	51¾	— ½
Northwestern	95	92	92⅜	No change
C., C., C. & St. L.	61⅜	58	58⅜	+ ⅛
St. Paul	74¾	72¾	72¾	— 1½
Rock Island	69¾	67¾	68¾	— 1
Col. Fuel & Iron	18¾	16½	16⅞	— 1¼
Del. & Hudson	119¾	118	118¾	No change
Lackawanna	147	147	147	+ 1¼
Denver pf.	40⅜	38½	38¾	+ 3
Gen. Electric	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Lacled. Gas	18¾	18	18½	— ½
Lake Shore	145	140	142½	No change
Louis. & Nashville	41¾	38⅞	38⅞	+1½
L., N. A. & C.	9	8	8	— ⅛
Manhattan	77¾	74½	75⅛	— ⅜
Met. Traction	92⅞	84½	90½	+1⅝
Mo. Pacific	17¾	16	16½	— ⅜
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	21¾	20	20½	— ⅛
Nat. Lead pf.	81	76½	79	+ ⅞
N. J. Central	93⅛	92	92	— ¼
N. Y. Central	92⅛	91⅜	91¼	— ⅛
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	18	17	17¼	— ⅛
N. P. pf., all in. p'd.	47	45⅜	45⅜	— 1¼
Pacific Mail	19	17½	17½	No change
Read., 2d in. p'd.	9¾	7¾	7¾	— 2
Southern pf.	20½	18½	18½	— 2⅜
Tenn. C. & I.	17½	15¼	15¼	— 1½
Union Pac., t. r.	5⅞	5	5	— ⅝
Leather pf.	46¾	44¼	44¼	— 1½
Wabash pf.	19⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅝
Western Union	75⅝	72¾	73½	— 3⅞
Wheel. & L. E.	6⅝	5½	5⅝	— ½
*Ex dividend.				

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week were valued at $2,185,705, against $2,462,696 last week, and $3,220,814 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,191,360, against $2,276,469 last week, and $3,121,526 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	140	140	140	140	— 5	135	145	15
American Cotton Oil	8	8	8	8		8½	8¾	20
American Spirits	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼	5¼	5¾	950
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼		19	20	40
*American Sugar Refineries	103½	104⅝	103¾	104⅜		103	104	40
American Tele. & Cable Co.	97	97	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅜	103⅝	103⅞	34,363
American Tobacco	70¼	70½	70¼	70½	— 1⅛	96¾	97½	805
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	57¼	57¼	56¼	56¼				15
At., T. & S. F. pf.	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛	50¾	55¾	4,720
Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16	16	— ⅛	16	16½	1,480
Brooklyn Union Gas	15¼	15¾	15	15	— ⅛	16	16½	825
Canada Southern	81	81	80¾	80¾	— ¼	15	15½	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼		80	82	200
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜	42	44	10
Chicago Gas	50	50	50	50	— ⅜	12¾	13	400
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	51¾	51¾	51	51¼	— ⅜	58⅝	58¾	10,156
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼	— ⅜	51½	51⅝	4,620
Chicago & Northwestern	121½	121½	121½	121½	— ⅜	63¼	63⅝	22,648
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	93¾	93¾	92½	92⅝	— ⅛	121½	122	15
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	53⅞	54	53½	53½	— ⅝	62½	62⅞	3,200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23	23	22½	22½	— ⅜	53½	53⅝	2,971
Consolidated Gas Company	147	147	147	147		22¼	22⅜	280
Delaware & Hudson	141	141¾	141	141¾	— 2	16¼	17	200
Delaware, Lack. & West.	147	148	147	148		140	141½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	147	147	147	147		116¾	118½	200
Erie	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼		146¾	150	200
Erie 2d pf.	12	12½	12	12½	— ⅜		38¾	101
General Electric	13	16	10	10	— ½	11¾	12¼	620
Laclede Gas	23½	23½	23	23	— ⅜	15½	16	100
Laclede Gas pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜	23½	28¼	600
Lake Erie & Western	75	75	75	75	— ¾	18½	19	270
Lake Erie & Western pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½			80	2
Lake Shore	63	63	63	63	— ¾	14	15	100
Louisville & Nashville	140	140	140	140	— 2	61½	63	117
Louis., N. A. & Chi.	59	59	58½	58½	— ¾	140	141	50
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	8	8	8	8		38¾	38½	7,520
Manhattan Consolidated	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛	3	3½	1,105
*Metropolitan Traction	75¾	75¾	74¾	74¾	— 1¼	94	97	975
Minneapolis & St. Louis	91	91	90	90½	— 1¼	75¼	75⅝	6,000
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf.	12	12	12	12		90	91½	525
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	61	61	60	60		11	12½	100
Missouri Pacific	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛	58	64	50
*National Lead Company	16½	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛	20	20¼	431
*National Lead Company pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾		16	16½	18
National Linseed Oil	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛	17⅝	18	150
New-Jersey Central	93¼	93¼	92¾	92¾	— ¼	78½	81	4
New-York Central	92¼	92¼	92	92	— 1	13		300
N. Y., N. H. & H.	92	92	91½	91½	— ⅜	91¾	92¼	710
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	165	165	165	165		91¼	92	422
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	10	10	10	10		16¾	165¾	50
N. Y., Sus. & Western	22	22	22	22		9	11½	200
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾		24	27	200
Norfolk & W. pf., all in. pd.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼	6¾	7¼	50
North American	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛	17	17½	640
Northern Pac., all in. pd.	4	4	4	4		12	13	100
Northern Pacific pf., all in. pd.	16	16	16	16		35	40	310
Ontario & Western	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼	8¾	9	200
Pacific Mail	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅜	16	17	200
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛	11¾	12⅛	752
Pullman Palace Car Company	185	185	185	185	— ⅝	185	190	190
St. Louis Southwestern	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛	19	19	415
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	3	3	3	3		7¾	7⅞	2,270
St. Paul & Omaha	7	7	7	7	— ⅛	3	3½	238
South'n Pacific	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛	7	7¼	200
Southern Railway	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛	34	35	850
Southern Railway pf.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛	16	16¾	100
Tennessee Coal & Iron	19¼	19¼	18½	18½	— ¾	7¼	7¾	200
Texas Pacific	16¼	16¾	16	16⅛	— ⅛	18½	18⅝	1,300
Union Pacific, t. r.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	16	16½	1,324
United States Express	38	38	38	38	— 1	5¼	5½	2,110
United States Cordage	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾		4¾	5	250
United States Cordage pf.	34	34	34	34		34	36	300
United States Cordage 2d.	12	12	12	12		6	8	1,520
United States Leather pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅞	7	10	
United States Rubber	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— 1¼	12½	13	100
United States Rubber pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾		44	44½	1,070
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾		15½	19½	20
Wabash pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	6⅜	7	1
Western Union Telegraph	73⅝	74⅝	73⅛	73⅜	— ⅜	12¾	13¼	145
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜	5⅛	6¼	480
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	22	22	21½	21½	— ⅜	20	24¼	270
Wisconsin Central	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛	1⅝	2	100
Total sales								154,640
*Unlisted.								

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certfs.	67½	67½	67½	67½	+1¾	66¾	67½	10,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., Topeka & S. F. Gen 4s					
9,000	72	72	72	72	9,000
3,000	71½	71½	71½	71½	3,000
2,000	71½	71½	71½	71½	2,000
4,000	71½	71½	71½	71½	4,000
Adjustment 5s					
2,000	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	2,000
10,000	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	10,000
5,000	29½	29½	29½	29½	5,000
10,000	29½	29½	29½	29½	10,000
Broadway & 7th Avenue					
2,000 Cons 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2,000
Brooklyn Rap Transit 5s					
1,000	73	73	73	73	1,000
Canada Southern 2d					
6,000@20F	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	6,000
4,000	101	101	101	101	4,000
Central of N J G M 5s					
10,000@20F	111½	111½	111½	111½	10,000
1,000@20F	111	111	111	111	1,000
3,000	111	111	111	111	3,000
6,000@20F	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	6,000
Registered					
2,000	111	111	111	111	2,000
Central Pac. San Joaquin Branch 6s					
1,000	104	104	104	104	1,000
Ches. & Ohio Con 5s					
6,000	102	102	102	102	6,000
Ches. & Ohio Gen 4½s					
2,000	68	68	68	68	2,000
10,000	67½	67½	67½	67½	10,000
Chic. G. W. R. & A. Div 1st Cons 5s					
3,000	107	107	107	107	3,000
Chic. & Eastern Ist					
2,000	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
4,000	83½	83½	83½	83½	4,000
1,000	84	84	84	84	1,000
Chi. Bur & Q Cons 7s					
25,000	112	112	112	112	25,000
Chicago & Erie 1st					
1,000	104	104	104	104	1,000
Chi. & N W S F 5s					
3,000	105½	105½	105½	105½	3,000
Registered					
7,000	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	7,000
Chicago & Northwestern					
Sinking Fund 6s, 1929					
2,000@234	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
2,000	105	105	105	105	2,000
Chicago & Northwestern					
Coupon Gold 7s					
10,000	118	118	118	118	10,000
Chi, R I & Pac Ext 5s					
10,000	98	98	98	98	10,000
Chi. R. I. & Pac 6s					
8,000	129	129	129	129	8,000
Cin. Jack & Mack 1st 6s					
1,000	71	71	71	71	1,000
5,000	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	5,000
Col. & Ninth Av 1st					
2,000	111	111	111	111	2,000
Det. & Hudson 1st, Penn Division					
7,000	137½	137½	137½	137½	7,000
Fort Worth & D C 1st					
Trust Co Certfs					
6,000	48	48	48	48	6,000
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st					
Mex & Pac Div 5s	66	66	66	66	1,000
12,000	66	66	66	66	12,000
5,000	65½	65½	65½	65½	5,000
Laclede Gas L. Co of S. L. 1st 5s					
15,000	87½	87½	87½	87½	15,000
St Paul & Sioux City 1st					
2,000	125	125	125	125	2,000
San An & Ar Pass 4s					
5,000	48	48	48	48	5,000
So Pac of Arizona 1st					
10,000	93	93	93	93	10,000
Southern Railway 1st 5s					
10,000	87	87	87	87	10,000
2,000	87	87	87	87	2,000
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s					
5,000	81	81	81	81	5,000
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5s					
7,000	15	15	15	15	7,000
Union Pacific 6s, 1896					
5,000	98	98	98	98	5,000
U P. Denver & Gulf 1st					
20,000	27	27	27	27	20,000
Wabash 1st 5s					
5,000	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
West Shore Gtd 4s					
2,000	102	102	102	102	2,000
Registered					
5,000	101½	101½	101½	101½	5,000
1,000	101	101	101	101	1,000
Total sales					$510,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The market was weak and dull throughout the entire day. At the opening, prices dropped fractionally and remained dull until about noon, when there was a momentary rally, but weakness again set in in the last hour, and the close was at the lowest of the day. In the Traction group, Metropolitan dropped to 89¾, rallying later to 90¼. Philadelphia was weak, selling off to 62¼, a loss of over 1 per cent. Union lost ¼, on small dealings. Baltimore sold at 15¾. In the specialties the Pennsylvania Heat stocks declined about ½ each, on a fair volume of business. The other members of this group were neglected, only sales of fractional lots being recorded. In the steam roads, Lehigh Valley was offered down to 29¾, and Pennsylvania sold at 50¼. The absence of support in all stocks was evident.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid			5	12
Baltimore Traction	15⅜	16	16¼	16⅝
Cambria	36		36	
Choctaw	4⅞	5		5¼
Con. Trac. stock				5¼
Electric Storage	21¼	22½	22	23½
Electric Storage pf.	24	24½	24	26
Electro-Pneumatic		⅝		⅝
Hestonville			44¼	45
Hestonville pf.			59	
Hunt. & B. T.				53
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	49	50	49½	26¼
Indianapolis			1¼	50
Ins. Co. of N. A.			20¼	
Lehigh Navigation	20¼		38	39
Lehigh Valley	25		29¾	29¾
Met. Traction	90		90½	91
Northern Central			91	92
Northern Pacific	9		9¼	9
Northern Pacific pf.	15¼		15	16
Pennsylvania	50¾		50¼	50⅝
Penn. Light, H. & P.	10¾		10¾	11
Pennsylvania Steel	12¼		12¼	12¾
Penn. Steel pf.	20		20	
Phila. Traction	62¾		62¾	63⅛
Portland			49	53
Reading	3⅝	3 11-16	3 13-16	3⅞
Rochester Ry.			18	
Union Trac., $10 paid	11¼	11⅝	24	
United Cos's of N. J.	232		11¼	11⅞
United Gas Imp.			235½	
W. N. Y. & P.	63⅝	64	64	64½
Welsbach	1½	2	1¾	2
Welsbach of Canada	39	40	39	40
Welsbach Commercial		1⅝		1⅝
Welsbach Commercial pf.	57	60	59	60
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s				
N. J. Con. 5s				75
Newark Pass. 5s		75	77	78
People's Traction 5s		100		100
Union Traction 4 p. c.	65¾	66	66¼	66¾

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Tob. scrip.	47	47	47	47	$800
At., T. & S. F. adj.	30¼	30¼	29½	29½	12,000
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	68	68	67¼	67¼	8,000
Total sales					$20,800

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.19	.19	.19	.19	100
Ophir	.95	1.05	1.05	1.05	200
Sierra Nevada	.45	.45	.45	.45	500
Union Con.	.41	.41	.41	.41	200
Total sales					1,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	55¾	56¼	55¼	55¾	1,237,000
Dec. option	59⅜	59⅝	59¼	59¼	62,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.07	.07
Belcher	.26	.26
Best & Belcher	1.10	1.05
Bodie Consolidated	.09	.09
Bulwer	.60	.60
Challar	*.85	*.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.95	2.05
Crown Point	1.85	1.90
Gould & Curry	.25	.26
Hale & Norcross	.54	.55
Mexican	.24	.25
Mono	.53	.54
Ophir	.21	.20
Potosi	.96	1.00
Savage	.89	.92
Sierra Nevada	.51	.55
Union Consolidated	.48	.45
Utah	.37	.41
Yellow Jacket	.08	.08
*Asked.	.83	.80

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 21.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.02½	.02½
Anaconda	.03½	.03½
Argentum	.48	.45
Blue Bell	.47	.43½
Consolidated	.03	.03
Elkton	.08	.09
Gibson	.92	.91
Golden Fleece	.44	.48
Isabella	.97	.97
Jefferson	.42	.40
Mount Rosa	.14	.14
Pharmacist	.10	.10½
Portland	.08	.06
Union	1.17	1.17
York	.24	.23½
	.06¼	.06¼

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Erie first preferred, 1¼, to 27⅜; New-York Central, ⅞, to 94⅝; St. Paul, ¾, to 66¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 83⅝; Erie, ⅜, to 12⅛; Reading, ¼, to 3⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 58½, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 89¾. Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅞. British consols declined ⅛, to 113 1-16 for money and 113⅛ for the account.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
A. & T. H., 1st	53	58
A. & T. H., 2d		
Am. Coal	110	
Am. Cot. Oil		
pf.	41	42½
Am. Ex.	105	109
Am. Tob. pf.	93	98
Ann Arbor	6	9
Ann Arb. pf.	15	20
At. & Pac.	¼	
B. & O. S. W.	3	8
new		
*Bay State G.	16	18
Bus. A. Loan	100	105
*Brook. R. T.	19	20½
Brunsw'k Co.	⅛	
B. R. & P.	10½	17
B. R. & P. pf.		
B. C. R. & N.	68	55
Can. Pac.	57	58½
C. F. & M.	13	
Cent. Pac.	13	14
Chi. G. W.	4½	5
Chi. & Alt.	150	155
Chi. & E. I.	37½	39
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	95
Clev. & P.	72	78
Col. Coal & I.	155	165
Del. & H.		
Col. H. V. & T.	¼	1
Col. H. V. & T. pf.	14	15
Com. Cable	51	58
Consol. Coal	125	
D. & R. G.	31	36
D. & R. G. pf.	10	10¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	40	50
*D. S. S. & A.	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.		
Erie & T. H.	23	27
Gt. Nor. pf.	106	112
G. B. & W. t. r.		
Homestake	34	
Illinois Cent.	88½	88½
Ill Steel Co.	42½	43
Iowa Cent.	2½	6
Iowa C. pf.	22	24
Kan. & Mich.	6	8
Keokuk & D. M.	1¾	2
K. & D. M. pf.	8	12
Long Island	65	70
Man. Beach	7	12
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mex. Cent.	7	
Mex. Cent. rcts.	⅝	¾
Mich. Cent.	85	90
M. & St. L.		
2d pf.	34	38
Minn. Iron	46	
Mo., K. & T.	9½	10
Mobile	15	18
Nat. Starch	3½	4
N. S. 2d pf.	10	
New Cent. Co.	4	8
N. J. & St. L.		
St. L. 1st pf.	61½	
Norfolk So.	55	70
N. & W., all in. pd.	7½	10
Om. pd. Mining	11½	13
Oregon Imp., ass't paid		
Ore. R. & N., ass't pd.	10	18
O. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	10	
Penn. Coal	275	
Peo. & East.	4	5
P. & W. & C.	1½	2
P., C., C. & St. L.	12¾	13¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	42	
P. F. W.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $2,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. E. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

$30,000 The Columbia Type Writer Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$25,000 Elmira Municipal Improvement Co, 1st Consol. 30 y. Mtge. Bonds, 1942.
$35,000 41-100 Receivers' Certificates of the Elmira National Bank of Elmira, N. Y., 55 p. c. paid on account.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

VERMILYE&CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

DIVIDENDS.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO., 32 Nassau Street, New-York, Aug. 5, 1896.—A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 1, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon Saturday, Aug. 15, 1896, and reopened on the 1st day of September, 1896.
G. G. HAVEN JR., Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Thursday, Aug. 20, 1896 at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 18th, 1896.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books of the Company will close on Saturday, Aug. 29, 1896, at 12 M., and reopen on Thursday, the 10th day of September, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
M. L. CROWELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business of this company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON of SATURDAY, September 19th, 1896.
The transfer books will be closed on TUESDAY, the 25th of August, 1896, and reopened on the 21st of September next.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Assistant Secretary.
31st July, 1896.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Albany, August 1, 1896.
Pursuant to the provisions of Section Seven, Chapter Nine Hundred and Nine, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given of the following proposed amendment to section Seven, Article Seven of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will be submitted to the people of said State, for the purpose of voting thereon at the general election to be held in this State, to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
Proposing an Amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution, Relating to the Forest Preserve.
The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
Section 1. Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution be amended, so as to read as follows:
§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may authorize the leasing for such term as it may by law fix, of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The Legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State within the forest preserve. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used except for the purchase of lands situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become a part of the forest preserve.
Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that, in conformity to Section One, Article Ten, of the Constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
State of New-York, in Senate, April 23, 1896.
This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present.
By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. SAXTON, President.
State of New-York, in Assembly, April 29, 1896.
This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly.
HARRY GARDINER FISH, Speaker.
State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:
I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Seven, Section Seven of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.
Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.
JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT.
Shall the proposed amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution relating to the forest preserve become a law?
JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, Aug. 14, 1896.
The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

46	1350	1584	1792	2103	2359	2707
88	1387	1585	1830	2120	2449	2800
94	1389	1589	1840	2125	2457	2860
103	1392	1618	1862	2124	2468	2886
121	1417	1625	1866	2128	2469	2923
229	1450	1669	1879	2132	2534	3056
321	1482	1667	1930	2155	2585	3137
358	1520	1672	1937	2170	2632	3148
422	1529	1709	1945	2186	2671	3217
1325	1531	1719	1947	2189	2728	3252
1338	1563	1767	1965	2231	2753	3266
1346	1563	1777	2045	2345		

as the numbers of the eighty-two bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on the 1st proximo, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
1 Membership, New-York Produce Exchange.
(By order of Administrator.)
$3,000 Bond and Mortgage of Alice A. Allmond and husband, Seattle, Wash., to Lombard Investment Co., due April, 1897.
$1,500 Bond and Mortgage of Antnony Borella and wife, Seattle, Wash., to Lombard Investment Co., due May 1, 1896.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$30,000 41-100 Receivers' Certificates of the Elmira National Bank of Elmira, N. Y., 55 p. c. paid on account.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

VERMILYE&CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Simon Borg & Co.,
No. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Railroad and Investment Securities.
SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and third Income Bonds, Preferred and Income Bonds, Stock and Scrip.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the United States Circuit Court, at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, August 15, 1896.
Court of the United States having taken place September 23d, 1896, at the Reading Railroad Terminal, in the City of Philadelphia, as ordered by the Circuit Court, the above described reorganization certificates are notified that the third instalment, $50.00 per $1,000 bond on First Preference Income Bonds, $2.50 per share on stock, $20.00 per $1,000 bond on Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of the offices on SEPTEMBER 1, 1896, and all bonds and stock are required to have said instalment on or before that date. These reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Philadelphia.
Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Bavarian Star Brewing Company
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED BY THE KNICKERBOCKER BREWING COMPANY; MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BAVARIAN STAR BREWING COMPANY (known as the Third Mortgage Bonds); and
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY:

At the request of a majority of all classes of security holders the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the reorganization of the affairs of the company, and have organized by the selection of Mr. Charles Scarles as Chairman. The default in the payment of the May 1st coupons on the first and second mortgage bonds and of the coupons since and including August 1st, 1895, on the third mortgage bonds followed by the suit which has been instituted for the foreclosure of the first mortgage, under which the property will shortly be sold, renders necessary prompt action for the protection of the rights and the security of the several holders.
A preliminary agreement has accordingly been prepared, under which deposits of securities may now be made with the Central Trust Company of New-York.
The committee reserves the right to reject all deposits of securities not made on or before August 24th, 1896.
By the terms of the preliminary agreement the right is reserved to all depositors of securities to withdraw the same on payment of a pro-rata share of the expenses up to the date of withdrawal if the plan of reorganization when announced by the committee is not satisfactory to them. Dated New-York, August 20, 1896.
JOHN S. SEARLES,
ISAAC DANENBERG,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK of the City of New-York of the money remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article I, Chapter 889 of the Banking Laws of 1892 of the State of New-York:

Covert, Port Haven, N. J., July,	$63.50
Coogan, New-York City, January,	59.42
Dowling, New-York City, January,	55.11
Horgan, 19 Second St., January,	389.91
brwab & Co., 220 Church St., November, 1875	60.38
e of James H. Sackett, 55 Chrystie St., e, 1886	51.13

Ison G. Ayres, Cashier of the Oriental Bank New-York City, in the State of New-York County of New-York, being duly sworn, that the foregoing is in all respects a true ement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
NELSON G. AYRES.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 96.
JOS. E. KERHOE.
Notary Public, (No. 12,) New-York County.

THE ARTICLES REVIEWING THE COURSE OF
Business in Real Estate
printed in
"THE NEW-YORK TIMES"
each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Other newspapers copy or make use of them in some way. The list of
FORTHCOMING SALES ATAUCTION
is always most complete and accurate. All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read
THE SUNDAY TIMES.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GRAIN SPECULATION MODERATE, BUT COTTON ACTIVE.

Grain Cables Higher and the West Firmer—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and Steady—Provisions Steady and Quiet—Cotton Unsettled and Active, Closing Higher—Coffee More Active and Lower.

There was less activity in the grain speculation, although prices were a trifle higher on better Western news and higher cables, with a fair amount taken by foreign houses. Provisions were dull and hardly changed. Cotton was unsettled and irregular, with the latest prices showing a sharp advance on absence of rains. Coffee was lower and more active on foreign offerings.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22 @ 22¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	28⅝@
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.80
Flour, straights, Winter	3.10 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅝@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.00 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	3.82½@
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10½@
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9½@ 9¾
Copper, lake	10.65 @11.00
Lead	2.65 @ 2.67½

WHEAT—Contracts were very irregular and less active, with trading chiefly for local account, and the close steady at ¼@⅝c advance on foreign buying, better cables, firmer Western markets, and reports of an active export demand at the West....Spot was dull and firm at ½@⅝c advance, with reports of about 320,000 bushels taken at the outports for export; sales here of only 6,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels ungraded red at 45c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels ungraded Spring at 5½c under September, to go to store....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York, at 1¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances since, 9,113 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 112,622 bushels; receipts, 76,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 105,095 bushels.
CORN—Contracts were dull and steady at ⅛@⅛c decline, following the West and on local realizing....Spot was quiet and firm, without business reported....Receipts, 158,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 390,161 bushels....Clearances hence, 63,135 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 136,422 bushels.
OATS—Contracts were slow, and prices ⅝@¾c lower on a local trade....Spot were almost neglected and hardly changed....Sales, 32,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26c for old and 25½c for new; No. 3 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 26c....Mixed, 25@26½c; rejected white, 21c; rejected mixed, 19c....No. 2 Chicago, 23¾c; track mixed, 19@24c for 1,000 bushels; track white, 22@30c for 31,000 bushels....Receipts, 78,000 bushels; exports, 750 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	5,000	63½@	63½
September	915,000	63 3-16@63⅝	63⅜
October		@	64⅜
November		@	64⅝
December	720,000	65¾@66⅛	65⅞
May	15,000	69¾@70	69¾
Total	1,655,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@	28⅝
September	55,000	23½@23⅝	28⅝
October	20,000	28⅝@	29⅛
December	30,000	30½@	30¼
May	15,000	32½@	32½
Total	120,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@	22
September	15,000	21¾@22	21⅞
October		@	21¾
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Jobbing demand fair and prices generally firmer. Sales, 19,000 bbls, including of City Mills, 4,700 bbls patents, 4,000 bbls clear, 525 bbls extra, and 750 bbls fine, on private terms; 3,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.70, 600 bbls straights at $3.20@$3.25, 2,100 bbls Winter straights at $3.30@$3.50, 900 bbls No. 1 at $2.50, 600 bbls clear at $3.20@$3.25, 300 bbls No. 2 at $3.30, and 600 bbls bakers' extra on private terms....Arrivals, 5,332 bbls and 15,282 sacks; exports, 3,727 bbls and 700 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 14,302 bbls and sacks.
RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and steady at $2.25@$2.75.
BARLEY—Dull and nominal; 49-lb Western quoted at 31c, free on board.
RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 38¾c, free on board; No. 1, 38c, free on board.
FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 72c, cost, insurance, and freight.
JAMES—More active and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$4; ground, $3.40@$3.60; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.
FEED—Quiet and easy. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@55c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

Is worth 40c per bbl, and do finishing, 70c; State common lime, 35c, and do finishing, $1....Laths are scarce and are worth $1.55@$1.65 per 1,000....Hair is in light supply and firm: Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair 15@18c.
HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are light, but trade very dull, and prices show very little improvement. Old straw about out of first hands. New hay is selling mainly at 65@80c, as to quality. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90@95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@87½c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, trash, 35@45c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@70c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, new, per 100 lb, 65@75c; do, short rye, 50@55c; do, tangled rye, 40@50c; do, oat and wheat, 30@35c.
HOPS—Dealings mainly with brewers, and only in small lots, at unchanged prices....Quoted: New-York State, crop of 1895, choice, 7@7½c; common to prime do, 3@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice, 6@6½c; common to prime, 3@5½c.
HIDES—Market a trifle steadier on an increased demand....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 25 to 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 19c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 16c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 6@7c.
LEATHER—Demand very moderate and offerings light at unchanged prices....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20@21c; do, seconds, 18@19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@15c.
METALS—At the Metal Exchange tin was firmer at 13.35@13.40c. Copper quiet at 10.65@10.75c. Lead easy at 2.65@2.67½c. Spelter easy at 3.70@3.75c.
TOBACCO—Business shows an increase, and prices steadier; sales, 100 cases of 1893 Wisconsin Havana seed, 10½c; 50 cases of 1893 Pennsylvania seed, 10½c; 150 cases of 1894 Havana seed, 11@11½c; 100 cases of 1894 Zimmer's, 11½c; 50 cases of 1893 Zimmer's, 10½c; 50 cases of 1894 Little Dutch, 9½c; 100 cases of 1893 Ohio seed, 10½c; 100 cases of sundries, 6@17c; 400 bales of Havana, 40@85c; 125 bales of Sumatra, 75c@$1.40.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and again unsettled, with a heavy scalping trade, and reports of only light rains in the South; the close was barely steady at 24@29 points advance, with Liverpool 12½@13 points up, and fair covering demand from New-Orleans; spot was quiet at 3-16c advance; sales, 500 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8⅝c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
August	8.44@8.46	8.44	8.25	4,300
September	8.34@8.35	8.40	8.20	3,600
October	8.42@8.43	8.47	8.27	28,700
November	8.37@	8.44	8.22	29,900
December	8.40@8.42	8.46	8.26	85,200
January	8.44@	8.48	8.30	102,000
February	8.48@8.49	8.45	8.40	5,000
March	8.52@8.53	8.57	8.41	13,800
April	8.59@8.63	8.59	8.45	5,000
May	8.61@8.63	8.61	8.50	1,400
Total				281,800

Net receipts at all points to-day, 8,000 bales, against 369 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The jobbing demand for domestic marrow beans is still very slack, and, while exporters are taking a fair amount in the general market is slow at about steady at late quotations. Medium and pea are very quiet and unchanged. Shippers are not getting many orders for red kidney at present, and it is easy to buy the best brands at $1.05. Corresponding to no interested in white kidney, and there is not much call for yellow eye. The scarcity of turtle soup makes a very strong holding. California lima slightly firmer. Green peas dull. We quote: Beans, choice, marrow, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium, 97½@$1; do, pea, $1; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.05; do, turtle soup, $1.10@$1.17½; do, yellow eye, $1.45@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.05; green peas, choice, 70@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.
BUTTER—Demand very moderate, as dealers were well supplied from previous purchases and prices about steady....Western creamery, 11@16c; extra, 16c; State creamery, 11@16c; do, factory, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 7½@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.
CHEESE—Market unsettled and quiet, with demand slow....State, large, full cream, 7@8½c; small, new, 9@9½c; part skims, new, 2@6c.
EGGS—Fancy grade firm, but business only moderate....State, 14@14½c; Western, 12@13c; do, case, $2@$2.40.
FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in moderate supply, and, with a good demand, finest table grades are firm. Fancy Bartlett pears scarce and occasionally bring a premium, though most sales are from $3.50 down. Other pears in light supply, and about steady. Receipts of peaches by Pennsylvania Railroad were 30,720 baskets. Demand was good, and market cleaned up well at the higher ranges quoted. Plums in light supply, but generally poor and dragging. Grapes arriving freely, and, with demand moderate, the market is weak. Delawares and Niagaras slightly lower. Blackberries and huckleberries slow. Muskmelons sell well when fancy, but ordinary and poor stock dragging at irregular figures. Anne Arundel generally too green to exceed $1@$1.25. Watermelons in light request owing to the cool weather and weak. We quote: Apples, prime to fancy, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, common to good, 50c@$1; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2.50@$4; do, Clapp's Favorite, per bbl, $2.50@$3.50; do, Scooter, per bbl, $2@$2.50; do, sobby varieties, $1.75@$2.25; do, Keiffer, per bbl, $1@$2; peaches, Maryland and Delaware, per 20-lb handle basket, 75c@$1.25; do, per crate, 75c@$1.50; do, per carrier, 75c@$2.75; do, fancy, per basket, 75c@$1; do, straight lines, per basket, 50@70c; do, common, per basket, 35@ 45c; plums, blue, per basket, 20@50c; do, green, 15@30c; grapes, Delaware, per case, $1@$1.30; do, Niagara, $1@$1.75; do, Champion, 40@50c; do, Moore's Early and Wyoming, 75c@$1; do, Southern, per case, 40@50c; blackberries, per quart, 4@8c; huckleberries, per quart, 7@8c; muskmelons, Hackensack, per bbl, $2@$3; do, Jenny Lind and Gem, per bbl, $1@$3.50; do, Hackensack Seed, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, Christina, per bbl, $1@$2.25; do, Anne Arundel, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, Baltimore, per crate, 50@ 75c; watermelons, per carload, $80@$175; do, per 100, $5@$20. DRIED—The market for choice and fancy evaporated apples has not changed much; supplies of such are comparatively light, and when buyers want the goods they pay about former prices. The lower qualities are dull, and urged to sale at somewhat easier rates. No new stock here as yet, and less disposition to trade in these goods for future delivery. New chops, October and November delivery, are salable at 1¾c, on the parcel, and in shipping order. Raspberries somewhat nominal; holders ask 14½@15c, but make no sales at present. Huckleberries neglected. Blackberries weak. Cherries very dull. A fair demand prevails for California apricots, with general sales at 3@ 5c for new Royals. Some very fancy Moorparks are shown, for which more money is asked. Prunes are jobbing steadily at about former range of values. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6½@6¾c; do, prime to choice, 4@5¼c; do, common to fair, 2¼@3½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3c; do, do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2½c; do, Western and State, 2½@3¼c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 3@6c; raspberries, evaporated, 1896, 14½@15c; cherries, 1896, 9½c; do, 1895, 6@6½c; do, 1894, 4½@5c; do, 1893, 3½@4c; do, 1892, 6½@ 7½c; blackberries, 1895, 5c; apricots, California, 7½@8c; prunes, as to size and quality, 2½@6½c.
GAME—So few lots of fresh game birds arriving that values are little more than nominal, though choice birds in prime condition would bring about quotations. We quote: Grouse and partridges, choice, per pair, 75c@$1; woodcock, choice, per pair, 90c@$1; English snipe and golden plover, choice, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, choice, per dozen, $1@$1.50.
POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day: 1 carload. Stock has cleaned up quite well, and with demand good, market is closing firm and higher, especially for fowls. We quote: Chickens, broilers, per lb, 11½@12c; do, Western, 9@10c; do, Southern, 9@9½c; fowls, per lb, 9@9½c; roosters, per lb, 5@5½c; turkeys, per lb, 10c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@70c; do, Southern, 50c; geese, Western, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, 75c@$1, pigeons, old, per pair, 20@25c; do, young, 15@20c. DRESSED—The market for fresh dressed Western fowls and chickens cleaned up closely last night, and with comparatively moderate supplies to-day and fair demand the market showed a firmer feeling on choice quality. Fowls sold readily at 9½c for dry-picked, and occasional lots of scalded brought the same price. Large fancy chickens either picked or scalded sold readily up to 11c, but ough grades could only command average lines of chickens generally sold at 10@10½c, though very few good chickens had to sell below the inside price. Near-by chickens firm for choice, out average grades low and irregular. Near-by Spring ducks worth fully 12c, and about ready at 12c. Western ducks in moderate supply, but dull and irregular. Eastern geese continue very dull. Turkeys scarce and wanted. Squabs in liberal supply and irregular in quality and value. We quote: Turkeys, prime, mixed weights, 11@ 12c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, dry-picked, selected, 14@16c; do, ordinary, 10@13c; do, Pennsylvania, 10@14c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 10½@11c; do, inferior, 8@9c; do, scalded, choice, large, 10½@11c; do, mixed weights, 9½@ 10c; do, Western and Southern, inferior, 8@9c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, choice, 10½c; do, scalded, 10c; old cocks, 6@6½c; do, Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 12@13c; do, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 9@11c; do, Western, 7@9c; old Western ducks, 5@8c; Eastern geese, choice, 12@ 14c; do, inferior, 5@8c; squabs, per dozen, $1@ $1.75.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes in full supply and quoted easy; other vegetables show steadiness and a better demand....Potatoes, Long Island, $1@$1.25; sweets, $1.25@$1.37; cabbage, per 100, $2@$3; onions, new, per barrel, 75c@$1.50; tomatoes, per crate, 10@30c; cucumbers, per box, 40@60c; corn, per 100, 25@75c; peas, per bag, 50c @$1.75.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Aug. 21.—Oil closed 105; Standard's price, 104.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The markets at the West were quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The close was steady, with lard unchanged to 2½ points higher; pork unchanged to 2½ points higher, and bacon was unchanged to 2½ points higher. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow, 10,000 head.
LARD—The Western market was quiet and featureless and changes in prices were unimportant, closing unchanged to 2½ points higher. August closed at 3.40c, nominal; September at 3.44@3.42½c, closing at 3.40c bid; October at 3.47½@ 3.50c, closing at 3.47½c; December at 3.57½@ 3.60c, closing at 3.60; January at 3.77½@3.80c, closing at 3.80c asked. Here the market was dull but steady. Cash closed at 3.82½c; sales, 200 tubs at 3.67½c. City steam quiet; sales, 60 tcs at 3.5½c; refined steady. Continental at 4.25c, South American at 4.70c; Brazil, kegs, 5.85c; compound at 3¾@4¼c.
PORK—There was a dull and featureless market at the West, closing steady with prices unchanged to 2½ points higher. August closed at $5.95; September, $5.85@$5.95, closing at $5.95; October, $5.02½@$6, closing at $5.07½; January, $6.97½@$7, closing at $6.97½ asked. Here the market was dull, but steady. Cash closed at $6.97½. Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $8@$8.25 for old and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $10@ $11; short clear, $8.50@$10.
BACON—The market at the West was quiet and without changes of importance. The close was steady at unchanged prices to 2½ points advance. August closed at 3.27½c; September, 3.27½@3.30c, closing at 3.27½c bid; October, 3.32½@3.37½c, closing at 3.32½c bid; January, 3.50@3.52½c, closing at 3.50c asked.
CUT MEATS—The demand for city meats was limited to small jobbing orders, but prices were without changes and steady....City-pickled bellies 12-lb average, loose, 5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5½@5¾c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@3½c.
BEEF—Market dull; prices unchanged....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.
BEEF HAMS—Market flat; prices nominal; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14@$15 here.
HOGS—Were at easy prices....Bacon, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; 140 lb, 5¾c; 120 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6@6¼c....Receipts at the West, 45,090 head; last year, 40,050 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; 5c higher; $2.75@$3.70; left over, 500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,500 head; strong; $2.70@ $3.80. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,170 head; 5c lower; $3@$3.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $3.20@$3.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 911 head; $2.65@$3.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady; $2.90@$3.20. Omaha—Receipts, 2,500 head; 5c higher; $2.70@$3.05.
TALLOW—The market was without changes. Demand was quiet, sales having been limited to 50 hhds prime city at 3 1-16c, but there was no pressure to sell, and the general tone was steady. Country was quiet but steady; sales, 100,000 lb at 3@3½c.
STEARINE—The demand for oleostearine was quiet; city refiners were slow buyers, but offerings were light, and the price was unchanged and steady at 4c....Lard stearine was firm at 4¼@4½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and lost 10@15 points on lower cables and free offerings from abroad, with only moderate local buying. Havre was barely steady at ⅛@¼f decline, and Hamburg was barely steady at ⅛@¼pf decline, and Antwerp quiet at ⅛@¼ pfennig less....Spot Rio dull and steady at 10¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags Maracaibo and 700 bags Savanilla on private terms....Opening Call.
1 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 9.15c. Between Call and Close—August, 750 bags at 10.10c; September, 2,250 bags at 9.70c; October, 1,000 bags at 9.40c, 1,250 bags at 9.45c; November, 500 bags at 9.25c; December, 1,250 bags at 9.15c, 500 bags at 9.10c; March, 1,750 bags at 9.15c; May, 500 bags at 9.15c; total, 9,750 bags. September, 250 bags at 9.70c, and March, 250 bags at 9.20c, sold together. Exchange—55 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for September; 30 points paid to exchange 750 bags October for September; 65 points paid to exchange 250 bags October for August; 25 points paid to exchange 250 bags October for March; 25 points paid to exchange 2,000 bags March for October; total for day, 17,500 bags. Closing Prices—January, 9.10@9.15c; February, 9.10@ 9.15c; March, 9.10@9.15c; April, 9.10@9.15c; May, 9.10@9.15c; June, 9.10@9.15c; July, 9.10@9.15c; August, 10@10.10c; September, 9.65@9.75c; October, 9.40@9.50c; November, 9.15@9.25c; December, 9.10@9.15c.
BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	182,420
Arrivals, S. S. Nasmyth	25,269
Total	208,189
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,819
Total stock in New-York to-day	203,370
Total stock in Baltimore	8,411
Deliveries yesterday	578— 7,833
Total stock in New-Orleans	26,168
Deliveries yesterday	851—24,817
Total stock in other ports	32,650
Total stock in United States	236,020
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 20	100,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 20	14,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 20	127,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 20	8,000
	249,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of Lots for Improvement—The Auction Foreclosures.

Mr. Charles H. Easton has sold for John R. Agnew, to a builder for improvement, a plot of six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, beginning 325 feet west of the Boulevard.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Furman V. Gaines, to Charles Oppenheimer, at $23,5[illegible], the three-story brown-stone dwelling 317 West Eighty-fourth Street, 18 by 52, with extension, by 102.2.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth, sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Henry J. Braker, at $[illegible],000, the five-story brick flat 463 Central Park West, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 32 by 100.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, G. L. Rose and others, at $5,900, the property at 479 West Broadway, east side, 65 feet south of Houston Street, 15 by 50, with two-story brick-front frame building, in front, and one-story frame in rear.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 38 Murray Street, for a six-story brick store and lofts, by Henry E. Tinker of 48 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $23,000.

Seventieth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, by William Bradley of 336 West Forty-eighth Street; cost, $60,000.

Totonac Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Lebanon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Pasquale D. Aurlia of Jefferson Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 202 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame stable and carriage house, by Mary J. O'Brien of 2,283 Bathgate Avenue, owner; cost, $1,000.

Virginia Lane, north side, 85 feet east of Riverdale Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, by Elizabeth P. Berry, owner; cost, $3,000.

Elizabeth Street, west side, 133 feet north of Elliot Street, for a two and a half story frame dwelling, by Mary Butler of White Plains Avenue, owner; cost, $3,200.

No. 54 to 58 Lexington Avenue, by Mary M. Bensel of 64 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a three-and-a-half-story brick store and office building; cost, $8,000.

No. 939 to 945 Eighth Avenue, by Andrew Lester's Sons of 341 West Fifty-sixth Street, owners, alterations to six-story brick and stone store, offices, and studios; cost, $3,000.

No. 265 Broadway, by Jennie Rosenbaum of 332 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner, Sigmund Rosenbaum, agent, alterations to a four-story brick stores and lofts; cost, $2,200.

No. 11 East Thirty-third Street, by J. J. Astor, owner, Eliza Rollings, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick and frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

No. 66 to 72 Leonard Street, by Henry B. Livingston and another, owners, alterations to two five-story brick stone stores; cost, $1,600.

No. 302 West Thirtieth Street, by estate of Felix Donnelly, 200 West Twenty-eighth Street owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $4,000.

No. 357 Ninth Avenue, by Joseph M. Ledwith of 423 Ninth Avenue, owner; S. Maguire, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $18.

St. Mary's Park, East One Hundred and Forty-third Street to East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, by the Department of Public Works, alterations to a two-story stone public building; cost, $900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 21.

[illegible]STH ST, n s 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Patrick Mullin to Catharine A. Mahon $1

67TH ST, 37 East; Sylvester C. Hill and wife to Henry Small..... 5,361

1ST AV, 1,135 and 1,137, Ettie L. Baldwin to Bertha Wightman..... 25,000

67TH ST, 37 East, by part; William S. Hill, by guardian, to Harry Small..... 11,000

SAME PROPERTY; Carrie L. Hill to same, by part..... 1,000

147TH ST, 103 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x99.11; Charles W. West, referee, to Annie L. Owen..... 14,000

136TH ST, 718 East; John M. Linck and wife to Marie Britt..... 1

136TH ST, 712 East; same to same..... 1

136TH ST, 714 East; same to same..... 1

136TH ST, 710 East; same to Otto Sevecke and wife..... 1

136TH ST, 716 East; same to Robert Lunz and wife..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of 1st St, being part of Lot 63, map of Morrisania, 16.12x0; Matilda Michaelis to George Zurkschwert and wife..... 1

234TH ST, s s, 467.7 ft e of Trinity Av, being 996 East 134th St; Frank R. Hamilton and wife to Margaretha Breyer..... 1

TRINITY AV, 918; Annie Dalton to Anna Donegan..... 1

CHESTON AV, e s, 278.6 ft s of Donnybrook St, 50x75, Augusta J. Parts and wife to Carl H. Carroll..... 6,000

2D AV, 368, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Nellie Rice to Jacob Besant..... 5,000

122D ST, s s, 425 ft w of Avenue C, 25x[illegible]; Richard Bachelberger and wife to Joseph Geraghty and others..... 300

58TH ST, s s, 165 ft from 5th Av, 20x 114, Wakefield, being part of Plot 194, map of South Mount Vernon; Charles A. Peschkau to Ida M. Keller..... 375

PARK ROW, 21, also 1 in s of Theatre Alley, 30 ft e of Ann St, 19.11x21.2x29.8x 6.5x28.1; Maclay Van Rottenburg to William M. Ivins (quit claim)..... 1

[illegible]TH ST, 425 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.5; Margaret Conlan to August Graf..... 25,750

THOMPSON ST, 23; Daniel Corry and wife to Pietro A. Jerardi..... 10,000

WEST 41ST ST, 365, 367, and 369, 4 parts; Emma L. Howell and others to John Morgan..... 27,075

ALLEN ST, 57; Francis Frey, [illegible] and others to William Praeger and another..... 1

2D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 92; Moses Kupferman to Magdeena Erzer, executrix, &c..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus, or Convent Av, 20x99.11; Jacob Schwarz to Walter J. Clarke..... 1

2D AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x 100; John H. J. Romer to Wilhelmina C. Romer, 1-3 part..... 1

127TH ST, 305 to 307 West, ¼ part; Frank[illegible] Powell, guardian of James H. Powell, to John Monaghan..... 9,025

81ST ST, s s, 123 ft e of Avenue A, 20x 102.2; Barbara Schoerb to Mary T. Morris and another..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; also 1 s e of 81st St, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Mary P. Ryan and others to William Praeger..... 45,750

78TH ST, 308 West; Walter E. Thompson and wife to Charles S. Lyons..... 1

6TH AV, s w s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.8; John T. Darley and wife to Marguerite P. Dyett..... 1

107TH AV, 512, George Beyer and wife to Henry De Jersey..... 10

47TH ST, 308 West; James Curry to Catherine Curry..... 1

123D ST, s s, 90.1 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 100.11; Thomas Rigney to Jennette R. Rowe..... 6,500

STEPHENS AV, e s, 188.4 ft n of 183d St, 25x116.7x25.4x112.9; Charles S. Brooke and wife to Frances A. Magee..... 4,000

84TH ST, 250 West; Marguerite P. Dyett to John C. Farley..... 10

67TH ST, 544 East; Mary A. Murray to Jennie E. Byers..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ESTATE of A. Law to John W. Irving; 33-Cottage Place store, &c., 5 years..$950, $1,200

DANGLER, Mary, to John Connolly; store, &c., 500 West 29th St, 5 years..... 309

STEELE, Rosalie M., and others to Adolph Prince; 152 Clinton St, 3[illegible] years..... $1,000 1,500

BRUCHMAN, Anna C., to Max Ehrich; 80 Columbia St, 5 years..... 900

SCHWANEMANN, Adolph L., to Albert Allen; 10th Av, 716, 5 years..... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BERGEN, Louis, and wife to Jennie E. Heller; s e of 146th St, 425 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... $2,500

CARROLL, Annie E., to Augusto J. Faris; e s of Creston Av, 276.7 ft s of Donnybrook St, 1 year..... 500

CLARKE, Walter J., to Jacob Schwarz; n s of 120th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 2,250

SAME to same; n s of 126th St, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 2,250

DEERY, Margaretha, and Henry, to Frank R. Houghton; e s of 134th St, 461.7 ft e of Cypress Av, 3 years..... 1,150

FARLEY, John F., and wife to Marguerite P. Dyett; 250 West 34th St, 1 year..... 1,000

HILLER, Charles, and wife to James J. Corsa; Lot 277, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 1,000

HICKOK, Gerardine H., to Clifford C. Goodwin, trustee; 43 East 59th St, 3 years..... 1,000

HEGELEIN, John C., and wife to Isaac Danenberg; Wadsworth Av, King's Bridge Road, 181st and 182d Sts, block, 1 year..... 20,000

SAME to Isaac Untermeyer; same property, 1 year..... 15,000

HENNESSY, William, and wife to William M. Kingsland; w s of Amsterdam Av, 73.11 ft n of 166th St, 5 years..... 22,000

SAME to same, trustee of Daniel C. Kingsland; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 166th St, 5 years..... 45,000

TEFARDI, Pietro A., and wife to Annie L. Morn; 48 and 50 Grand St, and 23 Thompson St, 5 years, (two mortgages).. 20,000

KRULEWITCH, Lewis, and wife to Alexander T. Watson; n s of 115th St, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,500

KELLER, Ida M., to Charles A. Rosenthal; s s of 183th St, 165 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 1 year..... 195

LUNG, Robert, and wife to Marie Keller; s s of 136th St, 170 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year..... 1,000

MOONAN, John, to Union Trust Company of New-York; 365 to 369 West 11th St, 5 years..... 25,000

MEYER, Daniel and Peter, to Gardner Pattison; all title, &c., to coal pockets of Meyer Brothers, at 107th St and East River, &c., leasehold, notes..... 5,800

MAGEE, Frances A., to Charles G. Brooks; e s of Stebbins Av, 188.4 ft n of 165th St, 5 years..... 2,000

PRAGER, William, to Mary Cahill; s s of 81st St, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 5,375

SAME to Mary E. Ryan; s s of 81st St, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 5,375

POTTIER, Laurence, to Elizabeth S. Pentz; n s of 94th St, 429 ft e of 10th Av, 6 months..... 1,000

SCHREIMER, Joseph J., and George Fennell, and wives, to the German Savings Bank of New-York; n w corner of Madison Av and 103d St, 1 year..... 27,000

SAME to same; w s of Madison Av, 25.10 ft n of 103d St, 2 years, two mortgages.. 33,000

SAME to same; w s of Madison Av, 75.10 ft n of 103d St, 1 year..... 16,500

SEVECKE, Otto, and wife to Catharine Ramme; s s of 136th St, 245 ft w of Brown place, 1 year..... 1,000

WIGHTMAN, Hester, to Ettie L. Baldwin; 1,135-1,137 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000

WIRTH, Charles, to Louis Wirth; s s of 21st St, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 4 months 15,000

SAME to Henry Rothschild; e s of Edgecombe Av, 50.3 ft n of 141st st, 1 year... 18,865

Assignments of Mortgages.

JACOB August, to Josephine Wandell.... $6,000

MOSES, Solomon, to Murray Hill Bank.... 2,000

NOBLE, William, to James M. Bell..... 4,500

SENDELBECK, August, to Christian Zolot..... 2,400

THE RIVERSIDE BANK to William Nobie..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Julia L. Sammis..... 1

WINSLOW, Edward, to Emily L. Ford.... 1

WILSON, William C. G., to James A. Roberts..... 1

Lis Pendens.

1ST AV, n w corner of 82d St, 39.3x100x44.1x 100.1; 624 St, 101 East; Canal St, 85; Elm St, 142; Chrystie St, 20; Allen St, 24 and 26; Lewis St, 2; Broome St, 88, 40, and 88, and 21 Goerck St; Edwin O. Harrison and others, executors, &c., of Fredericka W. Waring, against Mary W. Platt and others, (partition.)

1ST AV, 852; Solomon Marx and another against Jennie Graham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Av, 50x99.11; James Murray and another against Marian E. Moore, (warrant of attachment.)

MADISON AV, n w corner of 132d St 19.11x80; Stephen H. Jackson against John C. Hughes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

60TH ST, 301 East; Patrick J. Hardiman against Miss Ingberg, owner; Smith & Planks, contractors..... $94

59TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; same against B. F. McAliley, owner and contractor..... 248

WASHINGTON AV, 1,638; 145th St, 99[illegible] East; Edward Bevin against J. W. Hotaling & Co., as contractors, (two liens)..... 30

WILLIS AV, 149; same against same contractor; John G. Hedgewood, owner..... 15

WILLIS AV, 147; same against same; WILLIS AV, 377; same against Henry L. Rupfeld, owner and contractor..... 22

150TH ST, 551 and 553 East; Valentine Lorz and Joseph Ortner against Babette Blumenthal, owner and contractor..... 100

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 18x100; George M. Harvey against Mary A. Baker, owner and contractor..... 83

JACOBE AV, e s, 230.7 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Blanche V. Talbert and Samuel H. Merritt, owners; Merritt & Talbert, contractors..... 221

JEROME AV, e s, 230.7 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 40x100; Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company against Blanche V. and S. Talbert and Samuel H. Merritt, owners; Merritt & Talbert, contractors; 132 Nassau St., New-York City.

KENNY, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. KENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. ANNIE V. BOYDEN GOULD, Executrix. BANKSON T. MORGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., New-York City.

jy25-law6mS

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mortimer A. Ruger, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS G. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER A. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-law6mS

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boorman, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1896. RUSSELL RAYMOND, GEORGE RAYMOND, BOORMAN, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap11-law6mS

RAYNOLDS, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of June, 1896. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New-York City. je6-law6mS

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM H.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Dudley Keith, John Duffy Keith, James Kirkpatrick Jones, Augustus Girdner, Leigh W. Robertson, William H. Wadsworth, John G. Wadsworth, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of William H. Wadsworth, deceased, T. Campbell Bartlett & Lieil, New-York Athletic Club, Fraser & Company, Society of Amateur Photographers, Frederick W. Ernst, C. W. Schumann's Sons, Isaac Woodward, F. W. Kinsman & Co., Alfred C. Sou, John Bartels, Scovill & Adams Company, Wanzer & Ingard, William A. Jacobus, Comptroller of the City of New-York, American Druggist Publishing Company, Caroline Ireland, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of September, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William C. Davis, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and if you or any of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy25-law6wS

DE THOMSEN, FLORENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENTINE DE THOMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1896. HUGO A. THOMSEN, Administrator. BEHRMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New-York, Attorneys for Administrator. jy11-law6mS

IVISON, BARRIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET S. IVISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1896. JAMES A. PARSONS, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys.

mh7-law6mS

KENNY, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. KENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. ANNIE V. BOYDEN GOULD, Executrix. BANKSON T. MORGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., New-York City.

jy25-law6mS

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mortimer A. Ruger, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS G. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER A. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-law6mS.

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. MINNIE STUMMEL, Administratrix. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my2-law6mSat

Postmaster Removed for Shortage.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 21.—An alleged shortage of about $600 in the accounts of Postmaster Van Wicklen of Richmond Hill caused him to be removed as Postmaster of that place last evening, and now the Richmond Hill office is in charge of L. H. Baldwin. The shortage was discovered several days ago, when the Postmaster made his return. An Inspector was immediately sent to Richmond Hill from Washington and the Postmaster said the apparent shortage was caused by careless bookkeeping. He denied that he had wrongly appropriated the money and many persons in Richmond Hill think him innocent. His bondsmen were notified of the shortage, and told they must make it good.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—A board to consist of Col. D. Bache, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. W. H. Forwood, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. D. L. Huntington, Deputy Surgeon General; Major W. E. Reed, Surgeon, and Capt. C. M. Gandy, Assistant Surgeon, has been appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., on Sept. 28 to examine candidates for admission to the medical corps of the army.

—The following officers have been relieved from instruction in ordnance duty at the stations after their names and ordered to join their companies: Second Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, Twenty-second Infantry, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., and Second Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.

—Capt. D. A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, has been ordered from Philadelphia to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingsworth Company, Harrison, N. J., on business relating to the inspection of material for gun and mortar carriages.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon A. M. D. McCormick, Lieut. H. Daniels, Assistant Engineer L. M. Nolton, and Lieut. L. M. Orchard have been detached from the Bancroft and ordered to the Naval Academy.

—Passed Assistant Engineer F. M. Shlp has been detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Bancroft.

—Lieuts. G. M. Clark and Y. Noel have been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Bancroft.

—Assistant Engineer N. T. Holmes and Ensign V. Blue have been ordered to the Naval Academy.

—Lieut. Commander W. H. Reeder has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

—Commander O. W. Farenholt has been ordered to command the Monocacy.

—Ensign I. K. Seymour has been ordered to duty with the coast survey.

Classified.

From The Chicago Record.

"Is Blinker a man of any force?"

"Well, he is one of those fellows that carry palm-leaf fans around with them all day."

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

The "Biltmore" and The "Blenheim,"

56 to 62 West 58th St.,

Between 5th and 6th Avs.

Will be ready for occupancy on or before OCTOBER 1ST, 1896.

Exceedingly handsome and well arranged Apartments of eight rooms, exclusive of two baths each, all rooms having outside light, hardwood trim and parquette flooring throughout; sanitary open plumbing; electric light; passenger and servants' elevators. Apartments decorated to suit.

For plans, rents, and further particulars apply to

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST. (5296) 1 MADISON AV

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter, to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

"PALERMO."

125 East 57th St.

Elegant apartments of 8 rooms and bath; extra servants' rooms.

J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 23d St.

59th St. near 5th Av.

Facing Central Park; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat and elevator; rent, $1,000.

J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 23d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS; SINGLE AND en suite; all improvements; restaurant; southern exposure; central location. J. Romain Brown & Co., 59 West 23d St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NO. 122 EAST 25th ST.—Desirable 3-story dwelling, 20 ft. wide; moderate rent; unfurnished.

BENJ. RICHARDS, 59 Liberty St.

4 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.—To let, unfurnished, the extra wide dwelling, with stable in rear.

BENJ. RICHARDS, 59 Liberty St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AYRES, ELIHU.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIHU AYRES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1896. DONALD F. AYRES, Executor. jy25-law6mS

DE THOMSEN, FLORENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENTINE DE THOMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1896. HUGO A. THOMSEN, Administrator. BEHRMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New-York, Attorneys for Administrator. jy11-law6mS

IVISON, BARRIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET S. IVISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1896. JAMES A. PARSONS, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys.

mh7-law6mS

KENNY, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. KENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. ANNIE V. BOYDEN GOULD, Executrix. BANKSON T. MORGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., New-York City.

jy25-law6mS

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mortimer A. Ruger, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS G. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER A. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-law6mS.

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. MINNIE STUMMEL, Administratrix. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my2-law6mSat

RAYNOLDS, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of June, 1896. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New-York City. je6-law6mS

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM H.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Dudley Keith, John Duffy Keith, James Kirkpatrick Jones, Augustus Girdner, Leigh W. Robertson, William H. Wadsworth, John G. Wadsworth, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of William H. Wadsworth, deceased, T. Campbell Bartlett & Lieil, New-York Athletic Club, Fraser & Company, Society of Amateur Photographers, Frederick W. Ernst, C. W. Schumann's Sons, Isaac Woodward, F. W. Kinsman & Co., Alfred C. Sou, John Bartels, Scovill & Adams Company, Wanzer & Ingard, William A. Jacobus, Comptroller of the City of New-York, American Druggist Publishing Company, Caroline Ireland, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of September, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William C. Davis, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and if you or any of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy25-law6wS

ROESZLER, VALENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VALENTINE ROESZLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1896. JOHN ROESZLER, Executor; ERNEST FISCHER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. my23-law6mS

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Edward P. Orrell, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. ANNIE REIPSCHLAGER, Executrix; CHARLES BERKEMEYER, Executor. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. ap18-law6mS.

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SCHNEIDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. MINNIE STUMMEL, Administratrix. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my2-law6mSat

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1896.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne,* via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Aller";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Amalfi, from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Allegany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 11 AM for Carthagena and Savanilla, per steamship May; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia. (letters for Carthagena and Savanilla, per steamship Philadelphia, must be directed "per Curacao";) at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New York at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Charleston, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding, by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port T